

# THE AMERICAN

VOL. VI.—NO. 147.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1883.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

## THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE,  
SCIENCE, ART AND FINANCE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON SATURDAY.

Business and Editorial Offices, No. 1018 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.  
New York Office, No. 16 East 14th Street.

THE AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, Proprietors.

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# THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

## NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE: Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

JANUARY 1st, 1883.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1st, 1883, - - - - \$45,130,006 86

### REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums,	\$9,604,788 38
Less deferred premiums January 1st, 1882,	452,161 00—\$9,152,627 38
Interest and rents (including realized gains on real estate sold),	3,089,273 21
Less interest accrued January 1st, 1882,	291,254 80—2,798,018 41—\$11,950,645 79

\$57,080,652 65

### DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

Losses by death, including reversionary additions to same,	\$1,955,292 00
Endowments matured and discounted, including reversionary additions to same,	427,258 95
Annuities, dividends, and returned premiums on cancelled policies,	3,827,758 76
Total paid policy-holders,	\$6,210,309 71
Taxes and reinsurance,	234,678 27
Commissions, brokerages, agency expenses and physicians' fees,	1,332,038 38
Office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, etc.,	385,111 18—\$8,162,137 54

\$48,918,511 511

### ASSETS.

Cash in bank, on hand and in transit (since received),	\$1,276,029 67
Invested in United States, New York City and other stocks (market value),	\$19,953,956 52
Real Estate,	4,133,085 13
Bonds and mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for \$17,950,000 00 and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security),	19,306,940 16
Temporary loans (secured by stocks, market value, \$5,191,139 50),	4,313,000 00
*Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the Company on these policies amounts to \$2,690,961),	494,032 23
*Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to January 1st, 1883,	540,555 91
*Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection,	394,395 19
Agents' balances,	62,424 95
Accrued interest on investments, January 1st, 1883,	326,000 00—\$48,918,511 51
Excess of market value of securities over cost,	1,881,881 71

\*A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

CASH ASSETS, January 1st, 1883, - - - - \$50,800,396 82

### APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Adjusted losses, due subsequent to January 1st, 1883,	\$351,451 21
Reported losses, awaiting proof, etc.,	138,970 23
Matured endowments, due and unpaid (claims not presented),	53,350 43
Annuities, due and unpaid (uncalled for),	6,225 86
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies; participating insurance at 4 per cent., Carlyle net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlyle net premium,	43,174,402 78
Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, January 1st, 1882, over and above a 4 per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class,	\$2,054,244 03
Addition to the Fund during 1882, for surplus and matured reserves,	1,109,966 00
	\$3,164,210 03
DEDUCT.—	
Returned to Tontine policy-holders during the year on matured Tontines,	1,072,837 87
Balance of Tontine Fund, January 1st, 1883,	2,091,372 16
Reserved for premiums paid in advance,	35,782 36

\$45,851,555 08

Divisible Surplus at 4 per cent., - - - - \$4,948,841 79

Surplus by the New York State Standard at 4½ per cent., estimated at - \$10,000,000 00

From the undivided surplus of \$4,948,841 the Board of Trustees has declared a reversionary dividend to participating policies in proportion to their contribution to surplus, available on settlement of next annual premium.

During the year 12,178 policies have been issued, insuring \$41,325,550.

<p>Number of Policies in force.</p> <p>Jan. 1st, 1879, 45,405</p> <p>Jan. 1st, 1880, 45,705</p> <p>Jan. 1st, 1881, 48,548</p> <p>Jan. 1st, 1882, 53,927</p> <p>Jan. 1st, 1883, 60,150</p>	<p>Amount at risk.</p> <p>Jan. 1st, 1879, \$125,232,144</p> <p>Jan. 1st, 1880, 127,417,763</p> <p>Jan. 1st, 1881, 133,726,916</p> <p>Jan. 1st, 1882, 151,760,824</p> <p>Jan. 1st, 1883, 171,415,097</p>	<p>Death Claims paid.</p> <p>1879, \$1,687,676</p> <p>1880, 1,569,854</p> <p>1881, 1,731,721</p> <p>1882, 2,013,203</p> <p>1883, 1,955,292</p>	<p>Income from Interest.</p> <p>1879, \$1,048,665</p> <p>1880, 2,033,650</p> <p>1881, 2,317,889</p> <p>1882, 2,432,654</p> <p>1883, 2,798,018</p>	<p>Divisible Surplus at 4 per cent.</p> <p>Jan. 1st, 1879, \$2,811,436</p> <p>Jan. 1st, 1880, 3,120,371</p> <p>Jan. 1st, 1881, 4,295,096</p> <p>Jan. 1st, 1882, 4,827,036</p> <p>Jan. 1st, 1883, 4,948,841</p>
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# THE AMERICAN

VOL. VI.—NO. 147.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1883.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

DECORATION DAY, youngest and most pathetic of our national festivals, broke the routine of the week, but found us less prepared than usually for its observance. The cold, backward spring has been but a stepmother to the flowers, and suggested the transfer of the observance to June, our flower-month above all others. But the manifestation of popular interest in the festival was very general. While the bitterness and the antagonisms of the war are disappearing, the people have not forgotten the brave men who died to vindicate the perpetuity of the Union and to give the death-blow to American slavery. It would be pitiful, indeed, if we could forget them. Shallowness of memory is a sure mark of superficiality in character. The Australian black, whose memory goes back no farther than to the day before yesterday, stands on the lowest level of a degraded humanity. The faculty which binds our past in thought to the present, which affirms our moral identity through all the lapse of years, is a prerequisite to moral culture. Memory is the basis of human responsibility. "Son, remember!" are the words with which "Father ABRAHAM" in the parable opens up to the rich man the book of his life, out of which he is judged. A nation differs from a man in needing a longer memory. It needs to be unceasingly conscious of its own past,—of the lessons and warnings which lie for it there. This is not a strong point with this generation of Americans. They have become tired of the meaningless laudations and empty boastings with which their country's history has been overlaid. Some parts of the history have been so hackneyed that a reference to them excites only a smile. But there are signs of better things. A new handling of the subject by our historians has begun. The 4th of July oration has ceased to be the model, even for writers of school-books. A more judicious and less eulogistic manner of discussion is expected. The nation's past will grow more precious to it as the centuries pass away, and Decoration Day will have a chance to live as the only day for which we have devised a worthy and beautiful mode of observance.

If the despatches from Turkey by way of London be not misleading, then the State Department has made another bad blunder. For some time past, Turkey has been struggling to extricate herself from the network of commercial treaties in which she was entangled early in the century. These treaties forbid the imposition of higher import duties than five per cent. As a consequence, the manufactures of Turkey have been ruined by English competition, and her people have been impoverished by the burden of direct taxation and of duties on exports. The Porte now proposes to set aside these treaties with due formality, and to impose higher duties on imports. When Japan began a similar effort to find a way out of the meshes in which England and France have caught her, our Government gave her decided moral support. Mr. EVARTS sanctioned fully the recognition of Japanese autonomy. But Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN is not Mr. EVARTS. He actually has permitted our country to be put forward as the especial enemy of Turkish autonomy, if it be true as reported that Mr. WALLACE at Constantinople has entered a protest against raising the duties on imports. A protest from America against the extension of toleration to oppressed Christians would be as much in keeping with our national policy. Downing Street must have laughed in its sleeve at our gratuitous promptness in pulling British nuts out of the fire. But so long as a man is made Secretary of State because he has shown ability sufficient to manage a Sunday school, we must expect these mortifications.

As we should have expected, however, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN has not been behindhand in protesting against the act of the Bulgarian Government in closing the American schools. We are glad that there are some points in diplomacy which he can appreciate. But we do not know why he should have put himself in communication with the

British Government on the subject. It is to Russia that our representations should have been addressed. Through the influence of those schools, America is battling with Russia for the moral possession of Bulgaria. American teachers created the young Bulgarian party,—called by its enemies the American party,—which insists that the new Government shall be carried on with strict reference to the national Constitution and natural right. Russia gave the country a prince, and through him she is doing her utmost to suppress liberty and to override the popular assembly. And the United States should be strong enough in self-respect and the sense of our importance in the world to tell both Russia and Bulgaria with emphasis that we shall accept for our mission schools no less measure of liberty than was accorded to them by the Sultan.

OUR Free Trade friends take that matter of "British gold" to heart very much more than we expected. *The Times* of New York has referred to the charge repeatedly in its editorial columns, besides quoting what Mr. WELLS had to say in the *Princeton Review*. We find it reprinting from a Boston weekly a reply to our comment on the matter, which it must have known to contain serious misrepresentations of what we said, if it knew anything about the matter. First of all, the *Saturday Evening Gazette* represents us as meeting Mr. WELLS's denial "that British gold is sent to this country to influence national action on the tariff," by an appeal to the *London Times* of 1844. This was not what Mr. WELLS denied, and *The Times*, at least, must have known it was not when it quoted the paragraph. Mr. WELLS denied that it ever had been done, and we proved from *The Times* of London that it had. Secondly, the *Gazette* represents us as saying that "our elections are now being corrupted by British money." We never said a word of the sort, nor have we ever heard any Protectionist say it. There are, we presume it is admitted, two uses of money in elections,—the legitimate and the corrupting. One of the former is the publication of literature whose perusal will incline voters to favor some particular ticket in the election. Nobody ever denied the right of Protectionists or Free Traders to spend for this purpose all the money that can be raised by the voluntary contributions of American citizens. But should either party go outside the country to obtain funds for such a purpose, or should any foreign country interfere to publish such literature for American circulation, or to contribute to its circulation, then we hold that the other party would have the right to complain, and to charge a want of patriotic self-respect upon every American who makes himself an accomplice in either transaction. We showed that this was done in 1844; all the world knows it was done in 1880, with Mr. WELLS's acquiescence and that of our Free Traders generally. How often it was done secretly in the eight intermediate elections of a President, nobody knows; and Mr. WELLS gives us no assurance in the matter by his contradiction. The *Gazette* says further that the election of 1844 did not turn upon the tariff. The English Free Traders did not think so when they put up their money to print Free Trade pamphlets in New York. The voters of Pennsylvania did not think so when they were inveigled into voting for "POLK, DA' LAS, and the Tariff of '42," but found they had helped to elect a Free Trade President and a Free Trade Congress. When next the *Gazette* undertakes to correct our statements, we hope it will be honest enough to let its readers know what we did say.

THE lesson of 1844 should not be lost on Pennsylvania. The Democratic party in this State contains politicians just as slippery as any who engineered the great fraud of Mr. POLK's election. Pre-eminent among these is the Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, whose candidacy for the Speakership of the House excites the sympathy of some of our Republican contemporaries. Nothing could happen this year worse for

the Republican party and the cause of Protection than his success. Mr. RANDALL means to make the Speakership a stepping-stone to a nomination to the Presidency. His nomination would mean a continuance of the "facing-both-ways" policy of his party. In 1844, we had a Free Trade candidate on a Protectionist platform to catch all the votes possible. In 1884, we should have a Protectionist candidate on a Free Trade platform for the same admirable purpose. That Mr. RANDALL's Protectionist principles do not wear, has been proved already. He would be ready for any dicker that would improve his chances to win; and once more the country would find itself committed practically to Free Trade, without having been aware that it voted on that issue. Every Republican who believes in the principles of his party should desire the success of Mr. CARLISLE, Mr. COX, or any other downright and straightforward man of whom one can tell where to find him when he is wanted. The election of such a man would put an end to the insincere policy foreshadowed by the Kentucky platform.

WE are not surprised that the wool-growers of this and other States are discontented with the provisions of the new tariff, and are beginning an agitation for its revision in the matter of the woollen duties. Wool is one of the staples for which no country should consent to be dependent on a foreign supply. The want of an adequate supply in 1812-5 crippled all the operations of the war, inflicted great sufferings on our armies, and contributed more than did any other cause to the inferiority of our operations by land to the achievements of our ships on the seas. America, and especially the Appalachian and the Rocky Mountain regions of America, contains great districts which are fit only for sheep-raising. But without the stimulus of Protection they will not be used. The American sheep-farmer must make his money from the fleeces alone. Americans will not eat mutton so long as beef and pork are cheap and plentiful. The depredations from dogs are worse than in any other sheep-raising country. Through long periods of our history, in the absence of protective duties on foreign wool, the number of our sheep remained almost stationary. In the decade, 1850-60, the increase was but three per cent.; in 1870-80, it was thirty-five per cent. Under the old tariff, we were approaching the point where the native supply would exceed the home demand. The growth has been checked, and a relapse toward dependence on Australia and South America may be expected. The change in the duties is said to have been the result of a bargain between the representatives of the New England manufacturers who use wool, and those of the States which produce none. The restoration of the duties on wool should be a point in the next Republican platform.

Experience seems to point to a similar revision of some of the duties in the metals schedule as imperative. The general collision between labor and capital, produced by the anticipation of an increase in foreign competition, forms one of the most unfortunate elements in our industrial situation. A general and widespread strike, to resist a reduction of wages which the iron men regard as imperative, seems to be impending.

THE country, but for the good judgment shown by the Washington news-mongers, would have been deluged this week with Colonel ROBERT INGERSOLL's eloquence in behalf of his Star Route clients. For once the Washington correspondents showed a fine sense of what it is interesting not to report, and spared the country the turgid flights of verbosity with which the Colonel appealed to the sympathies of the jury, and tried to make black look white. These trials will render one service to the country, as they will show the less wary part of the public what skill the Western agnostic possesses to "make the worse appear the better reason."

Mr. MERRICK's reply seems to have been just what was needed in the way of pricking the bubbles of the orator's rhetoric, and recalling the jury to a contemplation of the facts. The end of the trial may be expected next week. What will be the result, will depend on the character of the jury; and on this the observant build no high hopes.

GENERAL CROOK has disappeared from sight across the Mexican frontier as utterly as did HERACLIUS when he began his wonderful march from the foot of the Caucasus upon the heart of the Persian Empire. Vague rumors, which we seem to have taken too positively, came of a victory soon after he passed the Mexican line. A Mexican courier now

comes with similar intelligence. It appears that the country to which the predatory Apaches retreated is a wild and mountainous district with which they alone are familiar. General CROOK is the first to pursue them into their chosen ground of defence, and in spite of their rude fortifications among the spurs of the mountain-range has inflicted a signal defeat. Until these robbers have been subdued, there should be some sort of border police organized by the two republics, acting in unison for the prevention of their raids.

THE Secretary of the Interior rules that lands within the bounds of the grant voted twelve years ago to the Texas Pacific Railroad cannot be pre-empted, or taken up under the Homestead Law. This grant includes fourteen million acres, and the Company has done nothing whatever to secure its title to the land. The district lies closed to all human endeavor until Congress repeals the act of grant. But this area is but a slice of those which have been locked up. Since 1850, when the grant for the Illinois Central was made, Congress has voted to railroads, and to States for the construction of railroads, five times the area of the British Islands. Very much of this never has been patented because either the roads have not been constructed at all, as in this case, or have been only partially constructed, as in the case of the Northern Pacific. But as the law stands no person can acquire proprietary rights over an acre of this land; and Congress certainly has shown no haste to cancel its excessive and useless gifts. The railroad interest seems to be too powerful with both the great parties.

AMONG the events of the week is the death of Judge GEORGE SHARSWOOD, one high amongst the honored and honorable in Pennsylvania. He had but just left (in January,) the seat of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. Born in Philadelphia, July 7th, 1810, he was admitted to the bar in 1831, and continued throughout the half-century of his career a busy man. He was appointed a judge of the Philadelphia courts in 1845, and remained on the bench there until his election in 1867 to that of the Supreme Court. As a jurist, he made a most creditable and honorable figure, both in his decisions and in the volumes which he added to the collection of legal authorities. He was an upright, sincere, able man,—one of the sort that give society its steadiness as well as its force.

THE Republican primary elections in Lancaster County on Saturday put no impediment in the way of the harmonious action of the Pennsylvania Republicans, the resolution of the county committee passed last fall, excluding from the primaries the Independent Republicans, being quietly laid on the shelf. This action was not quite so definite as the formal rescinding of the resolution by the committee would have been; but it is not impossible for anyone not to understand what it means. The action of the Independent Republicans last year was not rebellion, but revolution.

THE Irish who objected to the opening of the Brooklyn bridge on the Queen's birthday are naturally a kind-hearted people, or they would be ready to point out that there were other reasons than that which they alleged for delaying the ceremony. Instead of the bridge being really ready for public use at the time specified, there was but one of the three avenues for foot-passengers in readiness for public use. As a consequence, the immense mass of people were crowded into that passage, being drawn thither by curiosity and the novelty which is so great an attraction to the New Yorkers. An accident, and a scream from a nervous woman, caused a panic in the crowd, and resulted in hurling a mass of helpless humanity down the unguarded opening at the staircase at the New York end. The blame of all this loss of life rests with those who are responsible for the premature opening of the structure.

The bridge itself is one of the grandest pieces of engineering skill which the country has to show. It is solidly constructed of good materials, and on a scale which reminded Mr. HEWITT in his opening speech of the pyramids. It will make a very great improvement in the social condition of New York, if it is properly connected with an elevated or underground railroad on the Brooklyn side. In that case it will diminish the pressure for dwelling-houses and lodgings in New York City, by giving rapid and cheap access to parts of Brooklyn which



now lie too far inland for the use of busy people. Brooklyn should recognize the fact that the bridge is but the first step to such a development as will make her one of the largest as well as one of the handsomest and best-governed cities on this continent.

MUNICIPAL elections recently held in Virginia have been regarded with interest, both there and outside the State, on account of the indications they might give as to the increased or diminished strength of the MAHONE organization. The reports received vary, it being claimed "with confidence" by both sides that they have gained, or at least held their own. It is, however, very evident that MAHONE has lost ground in the tide-water region, and especially in the Norfolk Congressional district, where Mr. DEZENDORF, the ex-Congressman, has effectively organized a body of straight-out Republicans, and has demonstrated that they are not always disposed to be used for the convenience and advantage of Mr. MAHONE. This is a demonstration that ought to have good results. Mr. MAHONE has greatly needed to discover that he could not be an autocrat, either in Virginia or in the Senate.

THE Marquis of LORNE has taken his leave of the Canadian Parliament, and Lord LANDSDOWNE has been selected as his successor in the viceroyalty. It is impossible to speak of Lord LORNE as a conspicuous success in the position he vacates this year. What success he has had, he has owed rather to his rank as the Queen's son-in-law than to any display of personal ability. He has shown nothing of Earl DUFFERIN's skill in keeping the Canadians amused by saying clever though kindly things at our expense, and in making them pleased with themselves. That was not the highest style of government, but it was somewhat better than the frigid and fastidious officialism of his successor.

For Lord LANDSDOWNE we predict even less success. He is a poor Irish nobleman with whom the salary of the office is a consideration; and in his capacity as an Irish landlord he will not get much favor from a growing element in the population of Canada. Neither will the average Canadian relish this making a convenience of the viceroyalty by sending to Ottawa a man who has neither high rank, nor money, nor personal force.

MR. GLADSTONE has been obliged to abandon the scheme for unifying London under a single municipal government, and to confess that he hopes for no brilliant measures of legislation during the present session. This confession must be the more humiliating, as the rules which enable the majority to terminate debate in the House of Commons were carried for the purpose of giving the Ministry a complete control over the work of the session. It was hoped that with the power to stop Irish obstruction the Ministry could manage matters as they pleased. Yet with all the power they asked in their hands, and with no Irish measure to take up their time, the session has been frittered away, although measures of the utmost importance demand attention. The bankruptcy bill, the tenants' improvement bill, the measure to establish local option, the bill to give the counties elective boards for local self-government, the bill to assimilate suffrage in English and Scotch shires, and in all the Irish constituencies, to the standard already adopted for the English boroughs, and several others of nearly equal importance, are still either upon the stocks or before the House with small chance of becoming law. Mr. GLADSTONE has many great qualities; but neither he nor his colleagues can keep Parliament up to its work.

THE theory taken up by some good Catholics, that the Pope's unhappy brief about Irish affairs was due to the wicked misrepresentations of the British Government at Rome, has collapsed. The British Ministry never suggested any such action as the Pope took. Mr. ERRINGTON is not and is not to be the agent of the British Government at Rome. He has no credentials, except a letter of introduction to Cardinal JACOBINI from Lord GRANVILLE, which speaks merely of his personal character. In fine, he is the agent of the old English Catholic families, who do not like the Irish, and want to see Mr. PARNELL put down. The quarrel, therefore, is purely one within the Church. His Holiness has listened to nobody but his own faithful children, and at their suggestion he has told the Irish people that they need expect nothing but his disfavor in their attempt to liberate their country from an alien rule.

This makes the matter distinctly worse for Irishmen who would like to feel loyally toward the Pope, but who mean to stand by their country at all hazards. Even those Irishmen who think themselves very good Catholics are rallying around Archbishop CROKE, because they believe that he did not let the Vatican put him down by its scoldings, and that he will stand by the national cause to the utmost limit of his rights as a dignitary of the Church. No formal breach has occurred or is imminent; but in point of sympathy a great gulf has been opened between the Pope and the people of Ireland.

At a time when America had but few friends in France, and had sore need of them, E. DE LABOULAYE spoke out for us and against the cause of slavery, as did, perhaps, no other Frenchman, except AGENOR DE GASPARIN. Americans stood this week in unfeigned sorrow around his open grave, to pay this last respect to a man who never should be forgotten while we have a history. His "*Histoire des États Unis*" (1854,) did much to clear up European ideas on American subjects in the heat of the struggle with slavery. He was a man of broad sympathies, and while his labors were directed chiefly to the history of legislation in France he also acted as an interpreter between France and the legal scholarship of Germany.

ABD-EL-KADER's death in Syria removes a remarkable man whose part in the resistance of Algeria to the French conquest constitutes but a part of his claims to attention. He was an Oriental with a remarkable receptivity for Western thought, and some of his writings will outlive the memory of his battles.

THE German Emperor proclaims that the 10th and 11th of November next—the days of MARTIN LUTHER's birth and of his baptism,—will be observed throughout the Empire as a solemn festival. It is assumed on all hands that this year brings us to the fourth centenary of that event. But in truth there is some doubt about it. His parents had left their native place, and had settled at Eisleben only temporarily when he was born. Next year they moved on to Mansfeld. As a consequence, the family record is somewhat confused, and although his mother was quite sure of the day and the hour she was not so of the year. The reformer himself was quite uncertain, and nothing but the positiveness of his younger brother on the subject has decided the dispute in favor of 1483.

It is not to be expected that the Catholic part of Emperor WILLIAM's subjects will relish the observance of this centenary. With every decade since 1520, Roman Catholic writers have been predicting utter oblivion for MARTIN LUTHER and his work. But the man's memory is as vital and as much a force in the world as ever it was. The world is growing into a better understanding of both his strength and its limitations, and is forming a juster estimate of his work. He gains rather than loses by the process, and is seen to have been a greater man than was thought by those who stood so near him as to perceive often his warts and his wrinkles mainly.

The Emperor concludes his proclamation with the expression of a hope that the celebration will prove a great blessing to the Evangelical churches. The ter-centennial celebration of the beginning of the Reformation in 1817 did prove a great benefit to those churches. It began the reaction against a dry and lifeless rationalism, and brought the German people into closer relations with the eternal realities. This always must be the effect of a study of LUTHER's life and his writings. He was a hero of the faith,—a man who believed in God with such simplicity that his faith becomes infectious to other men. His fearlessness in the face of emperors and mobs alike had its root in his absolute conviction that God lives, and manages all that pertains to His kingdom.

THE splendid ceremonial of the Czar's coronation came to its conclusion without serious accident, and with no outburst of seditious feeling. ALEXANDER III., robed, crowned, anointed and sworn, wears his head on his shoulders and enjoys life amidst the expression of the exuberant loyalty which characterizes the vast majority of his subjects.

To Americans, the whole ritual of the coronation has the appearance of artificiality and unnaturalness. But it would be a mistake to apply our standards of fitness to a half-Oriental people who read nothing,

think little, and require to be addressed through the eye. This splendid and costly pageant is a wise piece of policy. It speaks to the whole body of the Russians, from Bessarabia to Kamtchatka, from Finland to the Afghan frontier, in a language which we might not appreciate. It is the symbol of that great unity called society, whose duties and privileges they dimly feel, and whose connection with divine sanctions is expressed in the solemn and ancient acts of the ceremony. "An uncrowned Czar is but half a Czar," the peasants say. This brilliant show of forms enables them to feel that they are not mere fragments with vulpine instincts, but members of a body politic the greatest upon earth.

FRANCE has two very shabby wars on her hands,—that in Madagascar and that in Tonquin. In neither country has she the shadow of a right. Each tends to embroil her with the only European power that is not actively hostile to her. Neither can add a jot to the welfare or contentment of any honest Frenchman, whatever they may do to gratify his passion for "*gloire*." Each discredits Republicanism in the eyes of those who demand a society based on righteousness, by showing, as did our own war on Mexico, that republics can be as greedy and as unscrupulous as any monarchical dynasty.

[See "*News Summary*," page 125.]

#### REPUBLICAN UNITY.

THE Republicans of New York are seeking to reorganize their party so that the voice of its reputable and honest membership may be fairly heard, and the undue influence of the city "district associations" may be corrected. In this it is to be hoped that they will succeed. The evil to be corrected is of long standing. It has been the occasion of complaint, remonstrance and resistance for a series of years. Mr. GEORGE BLISS in a letter to Mr. ARTHUR—then Collector, now President,—in November, 1879, declared that the rolls of membership in these associations were deceptive, that many "bogus names" were upon them, and that many desirable members who had an absolute right to enrolment were excluded. But these associations in New York City alone choose seventy-nine delegates out of the four hundred and ninety-six composing the State convention. They have a membership of but seven thousand,—perhaps not more than six,—while the vote for General GARFIELD in New York City was over eighty thousand.

In a manner nearly or quite as bad in practice are chosen the delegates from Philadelphia to the Pennsylvania Republican Convention. They are the creation and the creatures, almost without exception, of the "machine" that corresponds to the New York district associations. They do not represent the body of the party. They do not embody its intelligence, or give expression to its sense of public duty. For years they have been a weakness to the party, and not any part of its strength. Without them in the State convention, that body would have acted more intelligently, more independently, and more to the advantage of the measures and principles which have been the declared objects of the party's existence. In the approaching convention the same old sort of a delegation will sit. It may be less harmful than in the past, because it has been sobered by a sense of the necessity for reformation. The knowledge that the bread and butter of political success are in danger, will have a restraining influence that could not be excited by any argument or appeal to considerations of principle. But even with this prospect of restraint upon its ordinary inclination it is still true that the city delegation weakens instead of adding strength to the convention. Without it that body would be more likely to so act as to command the full confidence and respect of the party.

With such a delegation from Philadelphia, and one resembling it from Allegheny, the likelihood of discreet and just action in the convention rests upon two supports. These are the enlarged understanding of the managers of the "machine," and the courage and independence of the delegates from the other counties of the State. Uniting these two forces, it is possible that the convention will nominate candidates worthy of general support upon a platform advanced to the mark which the national situation demands. In that case, its work would claim the approbation of the party, and the candidates would be elected, if they should obtain the support of the Independent Republicans,—not merely a passive aid, but an active and earnest assistance. But it is obvious

that the obtaining of this will depend on one condition, chiefly, if not entirely. The Independent Republicans revolted against Boss rule. They broke off from their political relations with the "machine" management, and in declaring their independence asserted their freedom from the corrupt and harsh control that had so long been exercised over the Republican voters of the State. With the freedom thus asserted and established, they are well satisfied. The possession and exercise of a free franchise gratify them. They will not change their position, unless they are assured that the Republican organization is to return to the condition of its earlier years, before Bossism had grown to be a monster in politics. The guaranty of this return will be found in the emancipation of the party's working leadership from the bonds of its past slavery. If Mr. CAMERON's men—the same who have had control in the past,—are to remain in control, it is absurd to presume that the party can be heartily united. As in New York, there must be a change. The men who have resisted the further servitude of the "machine" must see that it is in good faith overset and thrown aside, before they can cordially and earnestly join in the party movements.

The importance of Republican unity in the elections of this year will hardly be underestimated, we presume, by anyone who really desires to see that party elect another President. And, if unity is so desirable, no one certainly will deny that the guaranty of fair dealing and fair management within the party is essential. Good nominations and a progressive platform will promote harmony; but union is the product of fair play. To assure that is to assure the common success.

#### THE HISTORY OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SURPLUS. II.

THE second stage in the discussion of this matter is that in which HENRY CLAY plays the most prominent part, and in which the distribution of the national income from land sales is proposed. It extends through the sessions of Congress from 1831 till 1838.

The public domains of the United States came into their possession: (1) By cessions from the States which existed at the time when the Constitution was adopted; but in this arrangement Massachusetts (including Maine,) took no share. Like Texas in later times, these two States continued to own and control all the public lands within their boundaries. The largest donors were Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, whose gifts conveyed to the national Government at least all the territory lying between the present western boundaries of those Commonwealths and the Mississippi River. (2) By the Louisiana and Florida purchases. And (3) by the annexation of parts of Northern Mexico in 1848. The original gifts were for a specific purpose. It was to pay the debt of the newly-formed federation of States, and to contribute to its defence. When the debt was about to be paid off finally, and a time of permanent peace seemed to have come, there arose a difference of opinion as to the proper management of this great trust. The newer States wished to see the price of lands reduced to a sum which would pay the expenses of surveyance and sale, or, at any rate, to a much smaller charge than the \$1.25 an acre then asked. They insisted, as did JEFFERSON, that the interest of the Government was in securing actual settlers, whose industry would develop the wealth of the country. Senator BENTON in 1829 proposed that the Government should lower by twenty-five cents a year for four years the price of lands which had been surveyed for a long time, should give lands for nothing to persons actually too poor to buy, and should divide among the States such lands as could not be disposed of in either way. The States of Illinois and Indiana went farther. They claimed that the general Government had ceased to possess a lawful control of the public lands, since the conditions contemplated by the grant had ceased.

On the other hand, the older States were opposed to these proposals on various grounds. They thought that the public domain was national property which should be used for the benefit of all the States, and not merely to secure settlers. With Mr. RUSH (Secretary of the Treasury in 1829,) they thought that even the price of \$1.25 an acre amounted to a bounty on agriculture which tended to divert too large a population into that industry, and to prevent the country's attaining a proper balance of its industries. They favored rather a cessation of surveying and the limitation of sales to the seventy-two million acres already in



the market, so that new settlers might be obliged to take up public lands of a lower grade in the older States.

Of these views HENRY CLAY was the recognized expounder. He began his campaign in the session of 1831-2, by carrying a resolution which instructed the Senate's Committee on Manufactures to inquire into the expediency of distributing the revenue from public lands among the States. This instruction would have gone to the Committee on Public Lands with much more appropriateness; but that committee was made up of Senators from the new States chiefly, and would have reported adversely. The Committee on Manufactures reported a bill for distribution with great promptness. It left surveys and prices on the present footing, but proposed to distribute by "loans" to the States the income of the Land Office. The general basis of distribution was that of population; but a larger share by fifteen per cent. was assigned to the new States. This concession did not conciliate their opposition, and a prolonged debate ensued, in which CLAY represented the affirmative and BENTON the negative with distinguished ability. Of CLAY's chief speech, we quote a passage which applies equally to our present situation:

The States are in want of and can use most beneficially that very surplus with which we do not know what to do. The powers of the general Government are limited; those of the States ample. If these limited powers authorized an application of the fund to some objects, perhaps there are others of more importance to which the powers of the States would be more competent, or to which they may apply a more provident care.

But the government of the whole and of the parts is but one government of the same people. In form, they are two; in substance, one. They both stand under the same obligation to promote by all the powers with which they are respectively entrusted the happiness of the people; and the people in turn owe respect and allegiance to both. Maintaining these relations, there should be mutual assistance to each other afforded by these two systems. When the States are full-handed and the coffers of the general Government are empty, the States should come to the relief of the general Government,—as many of them did, most promptly and patriotically, during the late war. When the conditions are reversed, as is now the case, the States wanting what is almost a burden to the general Government, the duty of this Government is to go to the relief of the States.

Yet Mr. CLAY declared that he would not approve of a distribution of a surplus from revenue generally, as that should be kept by Congress within the bounds of the public expenses. It is not to be forgotten that HENRY CLAY's idea of national expenses included large outlays for internal improvements; and we shall see that he outlived his prejudice against the distribution of a surplus from customs and excises.

Mr. BENTON's speeches were much occupied with pleas for the new States. This bit has a modern ring:

It is a tariff bill,—an ultra-tariff measure. It is intended, by diverting the land revenue from the support of the Government, to create a vacuum in the Treasury which must be filled up by duties on imported goods. It is intended, by keeping up the price of land, to prevent the emigration of laboring people from the manufacturing States, and to retain them where they were born, to work in factories.

At last, on the 2d of July, the measure came to a vote. One *bona fide* amendment was adopted with the consent of the bill's friends. Then filibustering was tried to prevent its passage. Eleven times the Senate was divided on proposals to postpone, to table, or to amend by destroying its character; ten times the yeas and nays were taken. But it passed by a vote of 24 to 18. In the House next day, a strenuous effort was made to take up and pass the measure. But the session was expiring, and the enemies of the measure were aided by those who feared to act without much deliberation. It was postponed by 91 to 88.

In his annual message to Congress in the session of 1832-3, President JACKSON declared that he shared the views of those who thought that the Government should cease to draw revenue from the sale of lands, and that the prices to actual settlers should be reduced to a minimum. But Mr. CLAY, before the session had well begun, put the bill of the previous session on its passage again. His chief speech in its favor was on January 7th, when he replied to Senator KANE of Illinois. Among his arguments we find this:

Was there any project conceivable by man better calculated to strengthen the Union than this bill? It proposed that a sum amounting to about three million dollars, and annually increasing, which twenty years hence may be six million dollars, and forty years hence twelve million dollars, shall be annually and parentally distributed through the whole confederacy, amongst all parts of it, for the purpose of improving the moral and physical condition of the whole. Let this project go into operation, let all the States be satisfied that it will last as long as the fund from which it is distributed,

as long as the almost exhaustless public domain shall continue, and we shall cement the Union by the strongest of ties for five hundred years to come. . . . No section, no State, will be found so lost to its own interest as to cut itself loose, and to abandon its participation forever in this rich and growing resource.

Senator BUCKNER of Missouri was the principal speaker in the negative. The bill offended him, not only as unfair to the new States, but as hostile to the principle of "State rights." It gave the States money, but it prescribed to them the ways in which they must spend it. It limited them to popular education, internal improvements, and the colonization of free persons of color. In his view, the States should have been left free to deal with it as they pleased. Yet the Senate passed the measure on the 28th of January by a vote of 24 to 20. In the House it did not come to a vote until March 1st, where it was passed in the last days of the short session by a vote of 96 to 40. But the President refused to sign it; and, as Congress was not in session when the Constitutional ten days had expired, the refusal amounted to an effectual veto.

In the long and stormy session of 1833-4, Mr. CLAY and the Senate were too much occupied with the President's removal of the public money from the Bank of the United States to press the distribution plan. But Mr. CLAY did reintroduce the bill early in the session, and the President sent in a special message giving his reasons for his "pocket veto." It required some ingenuity on General Jackson's part to show that he was consistent in proposing in 1829 a measure of distribution which even Mr. CLAY thought extreme, and yet vetoing a measure for the same end which its friends supported as more moderate. But the President was equal to the occasion. He wrote:

It has been supposed that with all the reductions in our revenue which could be speedily effected by Congress without injury to the substantial interests of the country there might be for some years to come a surplus of moneys in the Treasury, and that there was on principle no objection to returning them to the people by whom they were paid. As the literal accomplishment of such a project is obviously impracticable, it was thought admissible to hand them over to the State Governments as the more immediate representatives of the people, to be by them applied to the benefit of those to whom the property belonged. But this bill assumes a new principle. Its object is not to return to the people an unavoidable surplus of revenue paid in by them, but to create such a surplus for distribution among the States. It seizes the entire proceeds of one source of revenue, making it necessary to raise from other sources the moneys for supporting the Government and meeting the general charges.

Beyond a committee's report answering the arguments of this message, nothing further was done in this matter during the session. Nor was the distribution of a special branch of the revenue again voted at any session, although even in that of 1837-8 we find Mr. CLAY still agitating the matter, with the support of resolutions passed by the Kentucky Legislature.

Mr. CLAY's record as a legislator in this matter, as in nearly all others, is that of success far below what might have been expected from his ability. It is true that his failure in this case was not due to that irrepressible tendency to prefer compromise to principle which proved so disastrous with the tariff, the annexation of Texas, and the fugitive slave law. What is seen in this case is the want of the firm touch and the sagacious divination of the great statesman. He put his proposal into a shape which aroused local prejudice, endangered the national revenue, and gave the President abundance of vantage-ground for resistance.

#### RÉNAN'S REMINISCENCES. I.\*

M. RÉNAN tells us that it was not until late in life that he began to have any reminiscences. His early years were so completely engrossed with the solution of the highest problems of religion and philosophy, not as mere matters of speculative interest, but as subjects of the most vital and absorbing importance, that he had not a moment to look backwards. Later, the present preoccupied him too entirely to remember that he had a past. When he emerged from the tranquil retirement and scholastic atmosphere of Saint-Sulpice, and found himself face to face with the swift current of brilliant contemporary life in Paris, the transition occupied every mental faculty; it was passing from the cool shade of the cloister to the full glare of noon, and at first his eyes were dazzled by the suddenness of the change. Then the burning suns of Syria and the rocky hills of Galilee, and the great facts associated with them, banished all memory of the lonely coast of Brittany. But, if recollection was slow in coming, it came at last, and abundantly enough; and the past seemed all the more poetic that it was so far off

\* "Recollections of My Youth." By Ernest Renan. Translated by C. B. Putnam. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

and had been so long forgotten. M. Rénan seems to have been an interesting psychological problem to himself as well as to his contemporaries, and he takes the greatest pains to account for himself, phenomenally, with an egotism which is so frank and impersonal, and takes the public interest so entirely for granted, that it cannot offend. And he is not wrong in supposing that the mental history of a man who has been for so long a conspicuous object in the eyes of the world, will be read with interest, even by those to whom he is hardly more than one of the great names of literature.

Of all parts of France, Brittany has, perhaps, the most poetic charm and the most distinctive character, and in the hands of such a master of the picturesque as M. Rénan it is not likely to lose any romantic features. Though France does not extend from extreme north to south over more than eight degrees of latitude, the contrast between "*l'homme du midi*," as Daudet describes him, and the dweller on the rocky coast of Brittany, is as great as if they belonged to different nationalities, as by descent they undoubtedly do. These opposing elements of the Celtic and Latin stock account for many of the inconsistencies and incongruities of French history. The steadfast, loyal, heroic type of the North, with its poetic melancholy, its noble scorn of gain and vulgar aims, its passionate attachment to favorite ideals, is entirely at variance with the brilliant, light-hearted, impetuous race of the South, irresponsible, merry, and easily moved, with little power of concentration and an absorbing love of novelty. It is from this fine, old Breton stock that Rénan is descended on his father's side. The pedigree is imposing. About the year 480, the clan of the Rénans came from Cardigan, under the conduct of Fragan, and settled on a vast farm, Keranbélec, on the banks of the Lédano. "There," says Rénan, "they lived an obscure life for thirteen centuries, laying up a store of thoughts and sensations, the accumulated capital of which has fallen to me. I feel that I think for them, and they live in me. None of these honest people ever tried to '*gagner*,' as the Normans say, and so they all remained poor. They could do only two things,—till the soil, or brave that rocky, stormy sea in their little boats. The unworldliness and practical incapacity of these worthy people pass all imagination. One proof of their nobleness is that, whenever they attempted anything like a business transaction, they were invariably cheated. Never, since the world began, did people ruin themselves with such eagerness, such impetuosity, such gaiety. It was a running fire of practical paradoxes and amusing fancies. I once asked my mother if all the members of our family that she had known were as refractory to fortune as those that I had seen. 'All as poor as Job,' she replied; 'how else could it have been? None of them were born rich, and none of them pillaged or plundered. Some people are born to be rich, and some will never be. You must have claws, and help yourself first; but that we never could do. As soon as it came to taking the best piece in the dish as it passed, our natural politeness rebelled. None of your forefathers made any money; your grandfather would not buy the confiscated lands, like the rest of the world, and your father was like all sailors. He had no idea of business, which showed that he was born to sail and to fight. When you came into the world, we were so sad that I took you on my knees and wept bitterly. Sailors are not like other people. I have seen some, who, before they went into action, had large sums of money. They invented an odd amusement. They heated the coins in a pan, and then threw them into the street, laughing heartily at the efforts of the crowd to pick them up. It was their way of showing that they were not going to have their heads shot off for six-franc pieces, and that money was nothing in their eyes beside the honor of serving the King. And your poor Uncle Pierre—he gave me worry enough, heaven knows.' 'Tell me about my uncle,' I said; 'I don't know why I am fond of him.' 'He was the kindest creature under the sun; but he never could be made to work. He was always in the highways and byways, spending his days and nights in taverns, and yet he was so pleasant; but it was impossible to steady him. You can't imagine how charming he was before the life he led had used him up. He was worshipped in the country-side, and they used to fight to have him. The proverbs, and tales, and funny stories, he knew were beyond belief. He was followed about from place to place, and was the life, and soul, and delight, of everybody. He had some education, and had read a great deal, and he made a real literary revolution. Before his time, they only knew the 'Four Sons of Aymon' and 'Renaud de Montauban.' They knew all those old characters, and had their lives by heart, and each man had his special hero. Pierre had newer stories, which he got from books, but which he adapted to the popular taste. We had a fair library then; but, when the mission fathers came under Charles X., the preacher gave such a beautiful discourse against dangerous books that everybody burned all the volumes they had. The missionary said that it was better to burn too much than too little, and that under certain circumstances all books might be dangerous. So I did like the rest; but your father threw two or three on top of the old cupboard, saying: 'These are too pretty.' They were 'Don Quixote,' 'Gil Blas,' and 'Le Diable Boiteux.' Pierre unearthed these one day, and used to read them to the seamen. All our little library passed through his hands. In this way, he used up his small competence, and became a pure vagabond; but, for all that, he was kind and gentle, and

would not have hurt a fly. What an imagination he had! Poor Pierre! he could be so charming. There were times when a word from him would make you die of laughing. I shall never forget the evening they came and told me that he had been found dead by the wayside. I went and had him decently dressed. They buried him, and the *curé* said some very kind words to me about the fate of those vagabonds whose heart is not as far from God as one might suppose." It is not only in the little towns of Brittany that the world has a tenderness for pleasant worthless people.

This was the paternal ancestry. On the mother's side, there was a strain of cheerful Gascon blood to modify the dreamy Breton type. Madame Rénan seems to have been worthy of her son, and of the loving, reverent affection he bestowed on her all through her life. In her family we have a glimpse of the substantial *bourgeoisie* of the period. Her mother was a woman of marked energy and dignity of character, and great piety. She abhorred the Revolution, and concealed the proscribed clergy in her house. When there was public mourning for the treason of Dumouriez, she asked, in an ironical tone: "Ah, *mon pauvre* Tanneguy, what is the matter? Has anything happened to my cousin Amélie? Is Augustine's rheumatism worse?" "No, cousin; the Republic is in danger!" "Oh, is that all! Ah, *mon pauvre* Tanneguy, what a relief! What a weight you lift from my heart!" She managed to escape the guillotine, though one of her intimate friends fell under the axe. M. Rénan says that his beloved sister, Henriette, was strikingly like his grandmother, very different from his mother, whose character had much more lightness and gaiety; and this is all that he can trust himself to say to the public of this sister who was so very dear to him.

Tréguier was the birth-place of Rénan, a quiet, little town of North Brittany that was completely overpowered by the imposing mass of its great cathedral, a beautiful specimen of the poetic architecture of the thirteenth century. "The long hours I spent in its shadow," he says, "made a dreamer of me, and have been the cause of my complete practical incapacity. I early contracted an instinctive antipathy to the *bourgeoisie* which my reason has since succeeded in overcoming. When I went to Guingamp, a more secular town, where I had relations in the middle classes, I was uncomfortable and ill at ease. I was only happy when I could be with an old servant, to whom I could read stories. I longed to go back to my grave old town, with its overwhelming cathedral, a grand protest against all that is sordid and commonplace. I was not myself again till I had seen my high tower, the pointed nave, the cloister, and the tombs of the fifteenth century which lie there. I was more at home in the company of the dead,—beside those knights and noble ladies who sleep their quiet sleep with their hounds at their feet and their stone torches in their hands." Imagination, and sentiment, and poetic susceptibility, were early fostered to an almost morbid degree in the child, while all attempts at poetic expression were strictly forbidden by the priestly training of after years.

Rénan was a premature child, and so frail that for two months his life was despaired of. So many of the lights that have burned the most brightly, have been very feeble and unsteady flames at first. Old Gode, the wise woman of Tréguier, came to his mother, and said that she had an unfailing means of knowing if he would live. She took one of his little shirts and went one morning to the sacred pool, and came back with a radiant face. "He will live! he will live!" she said. Scarcely had the little shirt been thrown upon the water, when it rose. Afterwards, when the old woman used to meet him, she would say, with shining eyes: "Ah, if you could only have seen how the little arms spread out!"

In this quiet spot, entirely shielded from the disintegrating influences of the modern world, Rénan's childhood was passed. These early surroundings, he says, gave a "*pli*" to his character which was never effaced. Steam was still unharnessed, and popular education yet afar off. The country was teeming with romantic legends, chiefly religious, and Brittany had a whole legion of private saints of its own. The country was dotted all over with rude little chapels, perched among the bare rocks, or standing alone on the desolate, wind-swept heath, each containing an image of some local saint, carved with that mixture of realism and imagination with which the ideas of a primitive people express themselves before art has become more than a symbol. Many of these saintly personages were once, doubtless, realities, and had been notoriety, and not always very edifying ones, in their day, and round their memories traditions had gathered. This irregular hagiology was looked upon with disfavor by the clergy; but it was too deeply rooted in the habits and affections of the people to be suppressed, and once a year all the chapels and shrines were visited, and frequent miracles were vouchsafed. All this was, of course, adapted to fascinate the imagination of a dreamy, impressible child; and in his lonely wanderings the little Rénan would peep in through the ruined window of a solitary chapel, and, meeting the fierce eyes of the resident saint, turn and flee in terror.

Rénan's early education was, of course, conducted by the clergy of the place; and of these, his first masters, he speaks with the deepest reverence and affection. They seem to have been truly excellent men, narrow and limited, but entirely pure and good. "Among them," he



says, "I have had the privilege of knowing absolute virtue." The education they gave comprised a fair amount of mathematics, a substantial, though not very scholarly, knowledge of Latin, and a thorough moral foundation which was never shaken in the mental perturbations of after years. Here and there are glimpses of the companions of his boyhood; a little friend, Guyomar, with whom he used to walk backwards and forwards from school, discussing the mathematical problems which interested them; a sweet little girl, Noëmi, "a little model of goodness and grace," and as pretty as she was good. She was his favorite companion, as, being a delicate, thoughtful child, he preferred little girls to the more boisterous society of his own sex. She was two years older than her little friend, and, though always siding with him in his efforts at peace-making, would say, with a smile: "Ernest, you will never succeed; you want to make everybody agree." She died, some years afterwards, under very sad circumstances; and Rénan named his daughter after her.

But memories like these are brief and scattered. M. Rénan is far more interested in tracing the influences that were at work in moulding his character, and analyzing the inherited ingredients of his nature, than in recalling the events of his boyhood. It is curious to observe how this preoccupies him. He takes the greatest pains to account for certain contradictory traits in his character,—to show how he came to, as one of his friends said, "think like a man, feel like a woman, and act like a child." He thinks that his remarkable powers of historical criticism and intuition, "the essence of which is to be able to enter thoroughly into a mode of life not our own," are due to his having lived among a people who were almost as far from modern civilization as the inhabitants of Galilee and Samaria in the days of John the Baptist. There is an exquisite sketch—"Le Broyeur de Lin," told by his mother with the utmost grace and feeling,—introduced to illustrate certain traits in the Breton character, its ideality, its intensity, and the hold love can take upon it. There is no race, he tells us, where so many people actually die of love; they seldom commit suicide, but are consumed and wasted by a deep, overpowering sentiment, very different from the fierce, physical passion of the South. Such hold had the ideal side of existence taken of his nature, such was his scorn of mercenary gain, that, though never definitely destined for the priesthood, no other career ever occurred to him as possible. This tranquil existence continued until 1836, when Rénan was nearly sixteen. In that year he took all the prizes of his class; and, this coming to the notice of one of the agents who were recruiting for M. Dupanloup's new seminary, he was summoned, and suddenly transported to Paris, where he says the transition was as great as if he had suddenly dropped there from Timbuctoo. E. M.

#### MORALS IN WALES.

FEW peoples who have come to the "dead-level" average of modern civilization, retain more marked characteristics than the Welsh. It is scarcely worth while to enter upon any comparisons as to this; whatever may be said as to the Scottish Highlanders, the Irish, the Swiss, or others fairly advanced as to general enlightenment and culture, it will not be seriously questioned that the descendants of the ancient Britons, clinging so earnestly to their traditions of history and manners, cherishing so devotedly their own language and literature, and reproducing with patient zeal the songs, the music and the sports of their fathers, are of a most tenacious and unyielding stock, or that they maintain to a particular and remarkable degree those signs and marks which distinguished them in times past from other nations.

It is interesting, therefore, to observe how much may truthfully be said in praise of this peculiar people. Their independence in religion—the large extent to which they recruit the ranks of Dissent and deplete those of the Establishment,—makes them some unfriends and harsh critics in England; but a search into the facts results in a surprisingly good showing in their behalf. Recently the *British Quarterly Review*, in an article on "Welsh Education and the Established Church in Wales," has presented a number of details showing the condition of the Welsh people; and in no particular as to intelligence or morals is the result to their discredit. The special object of the article, as its caption indicates, is to consider the control exercised by the Church of England over the endowed schools in Wales, and to show that the great majority of the people, being Dissenters, are substantially excluded from using the educational opportunities that ought to be common to all, by the persistency with which they are made "practically church schools." This subject, however, has less interest than some of those treated collaterally by the article in question. Stating the case generally as to Wales, it says that aside from the material development which has been effected—the opening of mines and quarries, the construction of railways, docks, harbors and canals, etc.,—"it has done much also for the education of its people; first, by a system of Sunday schools, the most perfect that ever existed in any country," and then by a very extensive provision of schools and colleges. It has created "a large living literature," and "has in an humble way cared not a little for the æsthetic culture of its people; for by its Eisteddfodau and Cymmrodorion societies it has diffused through the whole country a passionate love of poetry and music, and has brought and is bringing to light the treasures

of bardic and legendary lore which had been stored up in its language and literature."

Descending to more precise statements, the number of periodicals and newspapers in Wales is proportionally large. In 1879, Rev. David Williams said at a church congress at Swansea that there were in all eighty-four,—sixty-two newspapers and twenty-two periodicals. This was doing better relatively to population than England,—omitting consideration of London as the metropolis of the whole country,—and just as well as acute-minded Scotland. Upon the colleges alone it is estimated that at least one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling have been expended within the last thirty years, and of schools elementary in grade 1,705 had been established, according to a recent report.

As to morals, there are some interesting statements: "A few months ago, Mr. Justice Williams stated that he had just been on the South Wales circuit; that he had been to Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Breconshire and Radnorshire; and that in all those five counties there were only two prisoners to try, one of whom was acquitted, and the case of the other was disposed of in half an hour. Mr. Justice Lindley went to North Wales. In Merionethshire, there was not a prisoner to try, nor one civil case. In Anglesea, not a prisoner to try, nor one civil case. In Denbighshire, there was one prisoner to try, who was acquitted, and one civil case, which was settled without a trial." Flintshire had seven persons to try, of whom at least three were not Welsh, and three being found guilty the sentences were in no case to more than three months' imprisonment. In Carnarvonshire, there were five prisoners.

In the respect of temperance, the showing is remarkable. It has very commonly been alleged that the Welsh were a people naturally inclined to two faults of morals. As far back as the pages of Giraldus Cambrensis, and doubtless before the time of his journey amongst them, their critics declared them overfond of wine and of the other sex. But looking at some Parliamentary returns these imputations are not borne out; quite the contrary. Taking the two years between September, 1879, and September, 1881, the number of persons convicted of drunkenness on Sunday was in Wales four in ten thousand of population, and in England ten in ten thousand; and, if the one county of Glamorgan, which is largely populated by English and Irish, be omitted from the Welsh side, the showing for it is only a fraction over two convictions in each ten thousand. In the borough of Merthyr Tydvil, whose population is 97,020, a petition signed by 21,450 persons was sent to Parliament in favor of closing the drinking-houses on Sunday, and in Aberdare, part of Merthyr, out of 5,051 persons visited in a house-to-house canvass, 4,659 desired the closing, 182 were neutral, and only 210 opposed. Upon the occasion of a visit of the Prince of Wales to Swansea last year, when it was estimated that one hundred thousand visitors came into town, there was no one arrested for intoxication; and during the Eisteddfod at Merthyr in 1881, when for four days there was an extraordinary influx from every part of Wales, ten thousand railway tickets being taken up on one day, three persons only were arrested in the town, none of these being Welshmen, nor none being charged with drunkenness.

Upon the point remaining, the figures do not bear out the charges against the Welsh. Returns of the Registrar-General are quoted by the article under review, showing that, of the ten districts into which England, Scotland and Wales are divided for the return of vital statistics, the number of illegitimate births was greatest in Scotland (9.7 in each one hundred), and that Wales was seventh down the list (6.9 illegitimate in each one hundred), only three of the districts making a lower return. The Registrar-General says that looking at the whole subject the women in the counties south of the Thames, the old Saxon population, appear the most chaste, and those of Wales come next; and this statement is more than borne out as to the Welsh by the police returns in relation to prostitution. Omitting Glamorganshire as not Welsh, the prostitutes of Wales are but one out of 1,548 women, or .064 per cent., while in England they are one in 364, or .27 per cent.

These details, it may be answered, are scarcely conclusive. They do not, perhaps, generalize enough. Yet they could not be true in any instance, if the Welsh were not an exceptionally moral people. Their temperament is not merely earnest; it is zealous and impassioned; they lay hold upon their duty in the field of morals with all the warmth of their native character. "As far as I ever had the opportunity of judging," says Mr. Gladstone,—and certainly his opportunities have been excellent,—"the Welsh, and especially the poorer classes amongst them, are a very sober people;" and it is evident that this is but a small part of what may be said in their behalf.

#### ENGLISH PICTURE-GALLERIES.—THE SPRING EXHIBITIONS.

LONDON, May 15th, 1883.

"PAINTERS of history," said Sir Godfrey Kneller, "make the dead live, but do not begin to live themselves until they are dead. I paint the living, and they make me live." And the painting of the living is the staff of life to English artists now no less than it was



in the times when Kneller painted the beauties of the Courts of William III. and Anne. A fashionable portrait-painter is able to make a great deal more than *de quoi vivre* out of this branch of art at the present time; and he is very unfortunate if the wealthy condition of society does not bring him a handsome income. We should, perhaps, expect too much from frail humanity, if we asked him to betake himself entirely to those great æsthetic ideals which are rarely associated with interest and capital; but there are not wanting those who cry out on what they deem the unfortunate tendencies thus engendered in art. It is true that when each recurring May brings around the opening of the great picture exhibitions the number of portrait works they contain are of singular interest and power; and in the hands of the best English masters this branch of art has assumed a very important position. Admitting that perfection in portrait-painting has never marked the most hopeful period of a school, it is yet evident enough, from the great exhibitions which the last week has seen opened in London, that portrait art is as flourishing in England as ever it has been; and the number of pictures of "ladies" and "gentlemen" in the galleries is, perhaps, even larger than on recent occasions. Nor does the revolving year bring us much that is new in the tendencies of the art world. Still, we have the antique realism of Alma Tadema, called for by the minute archæology of the day; there is still the idealization of antiquity by Long, the æsthetic school of Burne-Jones, most characteristic of the times, and, more prominent than ever, a longing for the painting of children and their belongings, in every conceivable way, of which Millais is the Academic mouthpiece. On the whole, the present year has brought to the critics disappointment; for they had been led to expect much and have received only a little. One or two pictures there are of great and unsuspected power, the work of young artists likely to make their way, to which I shall refer presently. It would be impossible within the limits of a short article to draw attention to all that is worthy of notice in the exhibitions; but I shall endeavor to say something of the more salient points observed in them.

The exhibition of the Royal Academy occupies no longer the important place it did in the displays of the year. The opening of the Grosvenor and of a number of private galleries has done much to draw attention to other quarters; and for this reason the "private view" is not looked forward to now with the interest it once attracted. The merits of its pictures, too, have probably long been canvassed while they lay on the easels of the artists, and perhaps better works from the same hands may be found elsewhere. It is unfortunate also for the exhibition that some of the old members of the Academy insist on their right of hanging a number of pictures on the line, the result being that some of the best places in the gallery are occupied by works which the educated taste of the day can regard only with a regretful smile. Yet the Academy, on account of its prestige and the generally high tone of the works it exhibits, claims always the first attention. A general survey of the galleries at the present time reveals the fact that little is found there of surpassing merit, or that is very remarkable in any way whatever; but there is one picture by Mr. Frith that is remarkable enough in an undesirable way. It is called "Private View, 1881," and represents the celebrities of London assembled within the Academy walls. Portraits there are enough in the picture, and that may be recognized, too,—for are not the names painted on the frame?—but in all qualities that make a work of art it is deficient, indeed. Its size attracts a crowd which is probably retained by its vulgarity; but it may truly be said that the painter of the "Derby Day" never showed so ill as in the present exhibition. Analogous but in every way superior to Mr. Frith's picture, is the "Piccadilly" of Mr. E. J. Gregory, the new Associate, a veritable *tour de force*, giving to the life the exuberant vivacity of the London thoroughfare on a fine summer afternoon. Mr. Herkomer's best work is undoubtedly his "Natural Enemies," two dark Bavarian peasants, such as he used to paint, eyeing one another fiercely, while a girl stands by acting the peacemaker.

Famous among character painters is Mr. Orchardson, who has never surpassed his "Voltaire" of the present year, which is certainly the finest *genre* painting in the exhibition. It represents the philosopher at the house of the Duc de Sully, immediately after the event in which, to use the words of Carlyle, "scandalous actuality of horse-whipping descends on the back of poor Voltaire." The angry gestures of the "Sage of Ferney," and the varied countenances of the lords about him, listening calmly to his excited complaints, without showing any desire to redress his wrongs, are most admirably given in what is held by some to be the picture of the year. Sir Frederick Leighton's chief contributions to the Academy are "The Dance" and "The Vestal," the former a graceful, ethereal study of figures in a decorative panel, and the latter a figure draped in white and gold, both characteristic of his refined manner.

Those who remember Mr. Millais's magnificent portrait of Mr. Gladstone, who suffers not a little in the present exhibition from other hands, will have no cause to be disappointed with his fine portrait of Mr. Hook, R. A., a most workmanlike performance. But it is a pity that Mr. Millais does not stay his hand in the production of those sentimental pictures of red-faced children, in the painting of whose portraits he seems to have a fatal facility. His "Grande Dame" of this

year is neither better nor worse than similar pictures of many seasons past; but in a "Gray Lady" from his hand we have a "new departure," albeit a somewhat sentimental one, too,—a dim spirit stealing with outstretched hands towards a turret-stair, with a moonlit beam falling through a window upon the floor,—a very pleasing picture. Mr. Long's works are "Merab" and "Michal," the two daughters of Saul, figures of a full Oriental type, very skilfully drawn, but declared by some to be by no means Jewish in character. It was my good fortune the other day to go over the whole of Mr. Long's collection of oil sketches made in the bazaars of Cairo and Damascus, wherein he has a great variety of Jewish types which have stood him in good stead in the production of these pictures. The same artist has a fine portrait of Mr. Cousins, and there is a fine head of Richter by Herkomer; but I shall say nothing of the eight portraits by Mr. Holl, or of the six others by Mr. Onless, clever though they all are. The Academy has a good many very fine works by Pettie, Stone, Rivière, Vicat Cole and Macbeth, and weaker ones by Frank Dicksee, Oakes, and others. Mr. Marks's quaint pictures are "The Old Clock" and "The Professor," very characteristic of his manner; and Mr. Alma Tadema sends a fine picture, "The Way to the Temple." Not unlike the work of Alma Tadema is that of Mr. J. W. Waterhouse, a rising painter, whose "Favorites of the Emperor Honorius," a scene of Roman Court life in the fifth century, gives great promise. In addition to the pictures I have named are some good landscapes, and *genre* pictures in which the comedy of manners is treated with great refinement. One very curious and significant fact with regard to the exhibition is that Mr. Belt's bust of Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, which at the trial was declared by the Academicians to be "utterly devoid of artistic merit," is the only one of that artist's works which was accepted by the committee.

The Grosvenor Gallery has become associated in people's minds with the fashionable, æsthetic art of the day. It has had a predilection for "symphonies" of color, delicate tints of green, and yellow, and brown, rather than for the vigorous contrasts of color and tone, such as marked the English school some years ago; but in the present exhibition it may be taken as a sign of the age that these artistic peculiarities are less noticeable than latterly they have been. Mr. Burne-Jones is surely there, as of old, with a great allegory of the "Wheel of Fortune,"—Fortune, herself, clad in delicate gray, turning her gigantic wheel, to which are lashed the slave, the king and the poet, treated as only Mr. Burne-Jones can treat such a subject. "The Hours," six fair maidens, more brightly hued, sitting in a line, with an Italian landscape behind, are still in a similar style. Very different is the picture called "Blind," by Mr. J. T. Nettleship, an artist who is rapidly making a name for his animal paintings, which show an intimate knowledge of wild life, and a sympathy with animal expression, such as we have not seen in recent years. "Blind," which is even superior to the "Dirge in the Desert" of last year, represents an old lion with gleaming eyes blinded by the fury of the storm, stepping slowly and painfully towards a precipice, over which he is about to fall. This is one of the most promising pictures of the year. Another highly-commended work is a view in the Venetian lagoon by Mr. W. H. Bartlett, an artist little known, but from whom much may be expected. Mr. Alma Tadema and Mr. Millais have each two portraits in the exhibition, and the latter artist also shows another "child picture" not unlike the one at the Academy. The landscapes, though of great ability, are none of them of surpassing power. One of the best is the "Royal Windsor" of Mr. Keeley Halswelle, which treats with much success the castle massed against a cloudy sky, on which it stands sharply defined. Mr. W. B. Richmond's contributions to the Grosvenor, with which his name is closely associated, are this year all portraits of admirable merit, nine in number, but do not call for further note; and this may also be said of Mr. Watts's sketchy contributions. Mr. Boughton, who has steadily gained a high position in English art, is represented by "The Peacemaker," a study of Dutch life very carefully managed, and by a most pleasant landscape. Sir Coutts Lindsay, the director of the Gallery, hangs upon its walls a "Japanese Girl," the best picture he has ever painted.

For the good of English water-color art, it is certainly to be desired that the two societies which represent it could be induced to join their powers. But the time has gone by for that; for the Institute of Painters in Water-Colors, upon the rejection of the overtures for peace, immediately built its magnificent galleries in Piccadilly, leaving the old (now Royal,) society in its modest domain in Pall Mall, where its members feel the pangs of deep jealousy. But the old society has little need for despair; for it has upon its walls many paintings at least equal to those in the rival establishment. There is, perhaps, none equal to the "Scourbhullion," an autumnal landscape by Mr. Poynter, the new member; and the "Leaving Home" of Mr. Holl may be commended almost as highly. The reputation of the society is fully maintained by Mr. Carl Haag, Mr. Birket Foster, Mr. Alfred Hunt, and its other members. But the chief interest in water-color art is at present centred in the large collection of drawings collected by the Institute in the new galleries in Piccadilly. I have no space now to describe the paintings, and it must suffice to say that the best men are here seen at their best,—J. D. Linton, Collier, Parsons, Herkomer, Leitch, and a



host of others. The most interesting point in the fresh departure at the Institute is its attempt to imitate the Academy in the water-color domain. The exhibition is no longer "close," and under certain conditions anyone may exhibit, there being, in fact, at present on the rolls twice as many pictures by outsiders as by members. But, what is still more important, it is proposed to found schools analogous to those of the Academy, in which the members of the Institute shall themselves give instruction free. It is some such assistance as this that water-color art has long needed, and in this way much good may after all flow from the rivalry between the English societies. JOHN LEYLAND.

## LITERATURE.

## TWO "SOUTHERN NOVELS."

WE have here two novels by a Southern writer ("The Master of Red Leaf," "Black and White." By Mrs. E. A. Meriwether. New York: E. J. Hale & Son,) which would justify, if anyone but the reviewer were likely to read them, the assertion of some people that the venom of sectional hatred is carefully kept alive amongst the women of the South. Mrs. Meriwether is a Memphis lady, we understand; and apparently she takes a view of social and political affairs that would have been natural if not reasonable in that city about twenty-two years ago. Our readers will see the justice of this comment, no doubt, if they follow an abstract of the story of "Red Leaf." It purports to be told by a "Yankee" girl, *Hester Stanhope*, who is represented as a descendant of the New England Puritans, with a "mission," as she thinks, to teach the Southern slaves, and who, besides being ill-favored and unattractive in person, shows herself by her own narrative as filled with hatred, revenge, and ingratitude towards those who had treated her kindly. This plan, it need hardly be said, is neat; out of the mouth of one of themselves, the Memphis lady makes the Northern people show what a set of sanctimonious frauds, vile wretches and cowardly pretenders they are. The worst characters in the book all belong to the North. Besides *Hester*, whose characteristics have already been noted, we have her father, a narrow-minded preacher, a domestic despot, cruel to his wife, and cold to his children; another Northern preacher, who shamefully disgraces his cloth; *Deacon Lebanon Long*, a double-dyed villain; *Hester's* sister, who runs away from home, and becomes an adventuress in New Orleans under the Butler régime; and the overseer on the "Red Leaf" plantation, a Northern man, who brutally whips the negroes. As for the soldiers of the Union, they are, of course, described as fighting for plunder, rather than for patriotism, and as being actuated by a desire to humble the proud lords of the South, rather than inspired by the purpose of restoring the Union. In striking and brilliant contrast to these, appear the refined, elegant and warm-hearted Southerners, all glowing with patriotic fire, and cheerfully giving up home, fortune and life, itself, for what they believed to be the cause of right and justice.

To proceed with the story, *Hester Stanhope*, who describes herself as plain in features, ungraceful in her movements, and ungracious in her words, falls madly in love with *Lynn Devaseur*, the "Master of Red Leaf,"—and employer of the cruel overseer, we might suggest,—who is her opposite in every quality of mind and body. He is gifted, generous, handsome, accomplished, brave; he treats *Hester* with high-bred courtesy,—of course, with "high-bred courtesy,"—but has not the faintest suspicion of her wild infatuation for him. Meanwhile, *Lynn's* two cousins, *Clara Devaseur* and *Gertrude Gordon*, return from Europe, where they have been finishing their education, and take up their residence at "Red Leaf." *Clara* is a lovely blonde, *Gertrude* a brilliant brunette,—a capital division of typical beauties. *Hester Stanhope* soon discovers that *Lynn* and *Gertrude* love each other with more than a cousinly affection, and she becomes wild with jealousy, burning to be revenged upon her beautiful rival. It now occurs to her that she has been neglecting her "mission" to the poor slaves. One Sunday afternoon, she gathers a number of likely subjects for political regeneration, and pours into their souls the wrong of slavery and the right of every human being, black or white, to the blessing of liberty,—certainly, very scandalous doctrines, it must be admitted! Carried away by her enthusiasm, she does not notice that *Gertrude Gordon* has appeared upon the scene, and hears her treasonable language. *Miss Gordon* quietly touches her on the arm, and says that she would like to see her in her room. There, being told of the danger she had incurred by violating the laws of the South in regard to the blacks, *Hester* cringes, begs for mercy, and swears never to do so again.

The civil war breaks out. *Lynn* raises a regiment, and at the capture of New Orleans by the national forces is desperately wounded. *Hester* learns this from her brother, who is in Butler's army. She determines to go and nurse him, hoping to win his gratitude, and perhaps his love. While waiting at the landing for the steamboat, she cannot resist the pleasure of telling *Miss Gordon* that her lover is lying sick in a hospital at New Orleans, and that she is going to nurse him. *Gertrude* conceals her emotion at this news. The boat, however, does not stop, and *Hester* is obliged to wait for the next. When it comes, a slave is sent with her to assist in nursing the master. Her name is *Gilly*; she wears green glasses, a bright turban, is deaf, and very quiet. They

arrive in New Orleans, find *Lynn*, remove him from the hospital by the connivance of a Federal surgeon, and when he is convalescent he is spirited away to "Red Leaf," where *Gilly* is discovered to be *Gertrude* in disguise. After a few weeks' stay, *Lynn* leaves to join his regiment, being married to *Gertrude* five minutes before his departure. Another character next appears upon the scene in the person of a Federal, *Captain Pym*, a little, smug-faced, conceited popinjay, who visits the plantation to seize cotton and run off slaves. He falls in love with *Gertrude*, and with the assistance of *Hester Stanhope* plans her abduction. *Hester* forges *Lynn's* handwriting, and sends *Gertrude* a message to meet him alone at dusk. On the way, she is seized, bound, and concealed in a cave, that she might be conveyed secretly on board a steamer in which *Captain Pym* intends to set off for New Orleans that night. In the meantime, a party of Confederates, led by *Lynn*, surprise the Federals and burn the boat,—*Pym* running, of course, at the first fire. *Lynn* is frantic with grief at the disappearance of *Gertrude*, and the whole night is spent in a vain search for her. Early next morning, the Confederates ride away; but an hour afterwards *Lynn* returns, and, meeting a negro whom he suspects of having a hand in *Gertrude's* abduction, he forces him to divulge the place of her concealment. *Captain Pym* and a black fellow called *One-eyed Samson* follow *Lynn* to the cave, and the story ends in a shocking tragedy.

Compared with this, the other of the two novels is decidedly mild, and calls for little attention. The scenes are laid chiefly in the North, though several of the most interesting characters are Southern people. Its extravagance of style is less notable, and the incidents somewhat more reasonable. One of the leading characters is *Dolly*, a former slave, who is now living on a pension in New York from her old master, and is the guardian angel of her young mistress, *Drusilla*, the heroine. An experiment for curing drunkenness by a steaming process is successfully tried, as also the effect of mesmerism upon an inebriate subject. We have not space to give even an outline of the plot of the story, which takes us back to the ante-bellum days, when the Southern people were rich, luxurious, and spent their money "like water,"—a good old time which we can only now lament and bewail in novels like these of Mrs. Meriwether.

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—The Friends have had rather remarkable success as teachers. Their fundamental religious principle is one common to many other believers, and their practicality of good morals commends them to all. Daniel O'Connell was a pupil of Jonathan Shackleton, a Quaker, at his school at Ballymore; and the Friends' schools at Ackworth, in England, and at various places in this country,—Westtown being probably the oldest and most characteristic,—have always had a rare reputation as substantial and successful places of true education. But aside from these there was at various times, during the first half of the present century, quite a group of private schools under the management of prominent Friends; such, for example, as Enoch Lewis's, at New Garden; John Gummere's, at Burlington; John Jackson's, at Darby; Benjamin Hallowell's, at Alexandria; Samuel M. Janney's, at Goose Creek; Henry Ridgway's, at Crosswick's; Mary Lippincott's, at Moorestown; and Joseph Foulke's, at Gwynedd. All these and others were places of instruction that had a special reputation on account of the character of their principals; they realized that much-desired school condition where the teacher by intimate association with his pupils comes to know and command each, directing, controlling and moulding them according to the plan and by the methods that the nature of each makes suitable.

Amongst all of these teachers who might be mentioned, none was more conspicuous, doubtless, than Benjamin Hallowell, whose "Autobiography" (Philadelphia: Friends' Book Association,) has just been published. His school was at Alexandria; though he taught for short periods at Westtown and other places, it was there that he achieved success and reputation. Beginning in a small way and with slender means in 1824, he established himself firmly in a year or two, and for over thirty years (he gave up finally in 1858,) drew pupils from all directions. A Quaker and opposed to war,—though his views on this point were broader than the strictest form of "peace principles,"—he taught mathematics so well that many boys came to him who intended to enter the military or naval service; and the success with which Robert E. Lee, and others who had had his training, passed the West Point examinations, brought him many others. "On one occasion," says the "Autobiography," "Senator Bagby of Alabama brought his son Arthur to enter my school, and said he wished me to prepare him to enter West Point. I told him I did not do that. I was a Friend, and disapproved of war. What they were learning in the school was the practical knowledge of scientific principles that would be useful in any calling in life, and if the students made any other than a good use of it afterwards the fault was not mine."

Colonel John J. Abert was present. He had recently returned from the Mexican War, and seemed to enjoy our conversation. His son William was a student with us. They wished to look over the establishment, and in going around we went into my observatory, which revolved on three cannon-balls, rolling in an iron trough. "Now," said I, "this is the use I like cannon-balls to be put to,—a scientific purpose, and not to be sent in an unfriendly way to our Mexican neighbors."

They both enjoyed the joke. 'Ah!' said Bagby, patting me on the back, 'Mr. Hallowell, if you will make a good scholar and a good Quaker of my son, it is all I ask.' I was upon the point of telling him that if his son was 'a good Quaker' he would not go to West Point, but thought it best not to disturb the flow of good feeling in which his remark was made."

Aside from his successful career as an educator, Benjamin Hallowell was a notable man. He had gifts, both as a preacher and writer, that were of a rare sort. His mind was singularly clear, and his practical wisdom was only equalled by his exquisite tact. Few men could apply the Quaker principles to modern life with more acceptability, without the concession of anything essential in them. The "Autobiography," written at the urgent request of his children near the close of his life (he died in 1877, aged 78), is a charming piece of composition. The reminiscences are given with great simplicity and sincerity, sprinkled with many anecdotes and not a little cheerful humor,—as may be inferred from the quotation above,—and yet are underlaid with a distinct religious feeling, the presence of which when recognized by the reader is made always acceptable, because its manifestation is always timely and fit. In the collections of Quaker literature, much of which is undoubtedly heavy and dry, nothing that we recall can be compared in attractiveness for the general reader, unless it is Mrs. Child's life of Isaac T. Hopper, and this can hardly be called strictly a "Quaker book." To anyone who is at all interested in this direction, we strongly recommend this volume; he will read it, we venture to say, from end to end. It has been well prepared by the editors, though a little more work on it would have been profitably bestowed. Foot-notes giving facts that would supplement the narrative should be added at some points, and in two or three places the dates are surely astray. Thus, on page 123, describing events occurring in 1835, it is said that Colonel Abert "had recently returned from the Mexican War" (the incident may have belonged to a later date probably); and on page 212 it is stated that, "about 1848 or 1849," a former student, on his way to "the Mexican War," came to Alexandria to bid farewell, etc. These little slips, and possibly some others, it might be well to correct.

"THROUGH ONE ADMINISTRATION."—Mrs. Burnett's work will always suffer because she has written "That Lass o' Lowrie's." It is almost as great a handicap for a writer to have first written such a book as that, as it is to have had a celebrated author for a father. No amount of keen analysis, no amount of mental surgery or fine writing, will be to us what that first delightful book was. It was as fresh and quaint as its own dialect, and strong throughout with the strength of its noble heroine. "Through One Administration" (By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.) may be a cleverer book, but the breath of life is wanting. It opened prettily, and we were ready to clap our hands and say: "This is, indeed, the long looked-for American novel;" but after the first few chapters it began to weaken, and "dragged its slow length along" to a feeble ending.

It is the story of a young married woman, with at least two lovers and one Platonic friendship. Her love for the man she did not marry, and his for her, are shown in all possible ways and positions. We do not deny that it is skilfully done; but was it worth the doing? One of the greatest defects in the book is the tiresome repetition of trivial things. We hear too often of *Bertha's* various dresses, and a great deal too much of her bangles. We grow a little tired of *Richard's* "gracefulness," of *Arbuthnot's* "lightness," of *Mrs. Sylvestre's* "violet eyes," and even of the poor little children, who are brought on, like so many stage properties, whenever an effective tableau is wanted.

The story is one of Washington life, and is full of dinners, balls and parties, of chatter and dancing. There is much lobbying in it, and its pages are adorned with several Senators. Through it all *Professor Herrick* moves, a dignified and charming character. One forgives much for the pleasure of being allowed to know him. *Senator Blundel* is also delightful, well drawn and well sustained, and the scenes in which he appears are strong and good. *Senator Planefield* is utterly objectionable, and no woman of *Bertha's* refinement would have tolerated him for an instant, much less have allowed him to swear in her presence so easily and nonchalantly. *Tredennis* is evidently a great favorite with the author, who has done her best for him; but he is, nevertheless, a trifle heavy. We know he is *sans peur et sans reproche*, but we remember it with difficulty; and, if *Bertha* didn't know he loved her, it was not because he did not tell her so in every way save words. *Mrs. Sylvestre* and *Mrs. Merriman* are brought in after the interest has begun to flag a little, and they hardly revive it. They are both blameless and uninteresting. But one really grew fond of *Arbuthnot*, and it is somehow a disappointment to leave him studying law in Paris. He was so lovable that we were always hoping something unusually delightful would happen to him.

As for *Bertha*,—poor, unhappy *Bertha*!—her mistake is the mistake of thousands. But need everything be lost because a woman blunders in her marriage? The idea of losing happiness, yet finding blessedness, is older than Carlyle. If *Bertha*, instead of sinking deeper and deeper under her troubles in every chapter, could have found any way of using the very respectable remnants of life that were left,—if

she could, in spite of her own misery, have done something to make anyone else a little happier or better,—she would have shone as a beacon-light to hundreds of poor women, who, having made the same mistake that she made, are dreadingly trying to make the best of it.

We would be sorry to think this book were true to life in every particular, and if it were is that necessarily a virtue? Does it not depend on what kind of life a book is true to, whether this fidelity is a desirable thing or not? If life in Washington is as represented in "One Administration," we advise the author of the coming great American novel to be a little untrue to it, or lay the scene of his story elsewhere.

B. C. P.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

SEÑOR PEDRO CAROLINO'S "Guide to the Conversation in Portuguese and English" is in a fair way to become a standard book of humor. When this astounding "Guide" first became known to English readers, it was held to be but a clever take-off of the queer translations which meet the traveller everywhere in Europe. It was in fact, however, as speedily appeared, a very sober and serious work, undertaken in entire good faith, though with no knowledge of English. It is supposed that the author availed himself of a Portuguese-French phrase-book, and then with the aid of a French-English dictionary gave the Portuguese world this wonderful specimen of English. It is quite plain that he had not the slightest comprehension of the verbal forms he so confidently set himself to express. The result is ludicrous in the extreme. Two American reprints have appeared, with the appreciative introduction from the London edition by Mr. James Millington. These have been issued by George P. Putnam's Sons, in their "Parchment Library," and by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.; while a third edition, with a preface by Mark Twain, is announced by James R. Osgood & Co. "English as She Is Spoke" is quite the funniest thing since "Vice Versa."

Mr. Henry J. Winsor has performed a real public service in compiling his very adequate and satisfactory "Hand-Book to the Yellowstone Park." The subject is one of which every person has a general knowledge; but there was need among tourists and others for a not too brief summary like this, which should give, with a description of nature's wonders in that marvellous region, practical information concerning boundaries, legislation, routes of travel, etc. Mr. Winsor has made every point touched by him so plain that the reader of this little book feels sure that he knows, as well as anyone can know without seeing it, the real wonders of the Yellowstone, and is convinced that its reservation by Congress as a national park was a thoroughly wise and statesmanlike act. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

The late Colonel William T. Thompson, whose literary career was reviewed not long since in THE AMERICAN, may be fairly regarded as one of the earliest and truest of our native humorists. "Major Jones's Courtship," and "The Chronicles of Pineville," are yet widely read, and are likely to be for a long time. They have a very genuine whiff, and excel markedly in the drawing of rustic character. Since the death of Colonel Thompson, some scattered papers of his have been collected by his family, which have been published by Mr. David McKay, Philadelphia, under the title, "John's Alive, and Other Sketches." The compilation was well worth making. These sketches have not the exuberance of his long-established books, but the additional gravity of purpose makes them in no wise dull. They are understood—the principal story, "John's Alive," especially,—to have been founded on the author's personal experiences, and they are very bright and vivid throughout. There is no doubt but that this book will take its place with "Major Jones's Courtship" as a worthy addition to the store of good native books of humor.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

DANIEL WEBSTER. By Henry Cabot Lodge. "American Statesmen" Series. Pp. 372. \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

A FASHIONABLE SUFFERER; OR, CHAPTERS FROM LIFE'S COMEDY. By Augustus Hoppin. Pp. 246. \$1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE; OR, A JEST IN SOBER EARNEST. With an Introduction, by James Millington. Pp. 60. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)  
Another Edition of the same, from G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN HALLOWELL. Written [etc.] in the Seventy-Sixth Year of His Age. Pp. 394. Friends' Book Association, 1020 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MY YOUTH. By Ernest Rénan. Translated by C. B. Pitman. Pp. 335. \$1. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK: A MANUAL FOR TOURISTS [Etc.]. By Henry J. Winsor. Illustrated. Pp. 96. \$0.40. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI. By Mark Twain. With Three Hundred Illustrations. Pp. 625. \$3.50. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (Douglass Bros., Philadelphia.)

LABOR AND CAPITAL. By Edward Kellogg. Pp. 375. \$0.20. John W. Lovell Co., New York.

HOT PLOWSHARES: A NOVEL. By Albion W. Tourgée. Pp. 610. \$1.50. Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York.

A FAIR PLEBEIAN: A NOVEL. By May E. Stone. Pp. 258. \$1. Henry A. Sumner & Co., Chicago. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE concluding volume of Victor Hugo's "Légende des Siècles" will be published next month.—It is understood that Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co. have sold to the *Century Magazine* the right to first publish Robert Grant's new novel, "An Average Man."—Paul Janet, Paris, is publishing a work on "Causes of Contemporary Socialism."—Mr. G. A. Audsley, Liverpool, has in press a book on chromo-lithography, tracing the art through all its processes by the aid of illustrations.—A "too literal" translation of the "Decameron," in the "Library of German and Foreign Classics," has been confiscated at Berlin by Government order. The incident has given rise to much satire on the part of the comic press.



Wilhelm Friedrich, of Leipzig, has published the first instalment of a history of English literature in the German language, which will form the fourth volume in a series of "Literatures of the World." It will appear in eight or nine parts, and will treat of English literature from the earliest record to the present time, with an appendix devoted to American literature. More than a third of the work deals with the literature of the nineteenth century. To facilitate the comprehension of many specimen poems, they have been metrically translated into excellent German,—a work requiring great patience and more skill.

A German literary congress will be held at Darmstadt, from the 8th to the 10th of September. Vittorio Salmini, a well-known Italian dramatic poet, died recently in Venice, in extreme poverty. "Maximilian of Mexico," a tragedy in five acts, by Hans Lobeck, has appeared in Leipzig. The correspondence of Berthold Auerbach with his Uncle Jacob in Frankfurt is to be published. The letters cover a period of forty years. A life of Weber, by August Reissmann, has just appeared in Berlin.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford is diligently following up the hit made in "Mr. Isaacs." He has two more novels in course of early publication,—"A Roman Singer," which is to appear serially in the *Atlantic Monthly*; and "Doctor Claudius," which Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will put forth this week. G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish immediately a novelette by Anna Katherine Green, author of "The Leavenworth Case," "A Strange Disappearance," "The Sword of Damocles," entitled "X, Y, Z." Harper & Brothers have just ready for publication a new edition of the late Professor Orton's "Comparative Zoölogy," a book which has enjoyed popularity in schools as a scientific text-book. The work has been revised and in part rewritten by Professor E. A. Birge, of the University of Wisconsin.

The *Edinburgh Review* for April has articles of especial value on "Persecution of the Jews," "Volcanoes and Volcanic Action," "Modern Ethics," "M. Jules Simon on the State of France," and "The Present State of Medical Science." Of more particularly literary matter, there are reviews of James Nasmyth's "Autobiography," of the "Life of Bishop Wilberforce," and of Dr. Dresser's book on "Japanese Art." Finally, there are two of the shrewd historical studies for which this periodical is famous,— "The Malatestas of Rimini," and "Frederick II. and Maria Theresa." The articles on volcanoes and medical science have of all these the most direct kind of interest; but the contents of the number are valuable throughout. (Philadelphia: Ferree & Co.)

Professor Huxley said in a recent lecture: "I have said before, and I repeat it here, that if a man cannot get literary culture of the highest kind out of his Bible, and Chaucer, and Shakespeare, and Milton, and Hobbes, and Bishop Berkeley, to mention only a few of our illustrious writers,—I say, if he cannot get it out of those writers, he cannot get it out of anything; and I would assuredly devote a very large portion of the time of every English child to the careful study of the models of English writing of such varied and wonderful kind as we possess, and, what is still more important and still more neglected, the habit of using that language with precision, and with force, and with art. I fancy we are almost the only nation in the world who seem to think that composition comes by nature. The French attend to their own language; the Germans study theirs; but Englishmen do not seem to think it worth their while."

A "History of Burmah," by Sir Arthur Phayre, will shortly be published. A "Passion play" will be performed this year at Brixlegg, in the Tyrol. June 3d has been fixed for the first public performance. Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. have nearly ready "The Jews; or, Prediction and Fulfilment: An Argument for the Times," by the Rev. Dr. S. H. Kellogg. An interval of fourteen years separates the first edition of Mr. Henry C. Lea's "Studies in Church History" from the second, which has just been issued in Philadelphia (Henry C. Lea's Son & Co.). No part of this learned and authoritative work has escaped revision in some degree.

Joel Chandler Harris is writing a new series of his inimitable "Uncle Remus" stories, many of which will appear in the *Century Magazine* before they are issued in book form. Their title—in the magazine, at least,—will be "Nights with 'Uncle Remus,'" and the half-dozen stories which will form the first group, in the *Century*, will show, it is said, that the loquacious old "Uncle's" humor and ingenuity, and "Brother Rabbit's" trickery, have suffered no diminution.

Mr. Robert Brown, Jr., continues to work indefatigably in the department of early mythology that he has made his own. Quite recently appeared his "Eridanus, River and Constellation: A Study of the Archaic Southern Asterisms." He is now engaged upon the study of the myth of Circe, including the journey of Odysseus to the Shades; and also upon a translation into English blank verse of the "Phainomena" of Aratos, with introduction, notes, and numerous figures of constellations and mythological personages mentioned in the poem.

Mr. Swinburne's new volume of poems will be published by R. Worthington in June. D. Lothrop & Co. have nearly ready the "Life of O. W. Holmes," by E. E. Brown. George von Bunsen, son of the Baron von Bunsen, for many years German Ambassador at the English Court, has written an article on "The German Crown-Prince," with whom he has an intimate acquaintance, for the August *Harper's*. A pamphlet of fifty-six pages has recently been printed in Washington, on "The Proposed National Assembly in Japan." Although there is no name attached to it, it is understood to be from the pen of Mr. Terashima, the Minister from Japan.

In contradiction of the numerous reports, Signor Verdi, writing privately to M. Hengel concerning the offer made by Mr. Johnstone for a new oratorio for the Birmingham Festival of 1885, says that, "however highly sensible of this honorable invitation, and after much reflection, he cannot engage himself to write any work, and that the committee must therefore not count on him."

Mr. Adam Geibel, who several months ago set to music "The Lost Ship," one of the poems comprised in Mr. Will Carleton's "Farm Ballads," has published through Messrs. W. A. Pond & Co., in honor of Commemoration Day, another song from the same collection,—Mr. Carleton's pathetic poem, "Our Army of the Dead."

"Up from the Cape" is the title of a book for summer reading which will be issued early in June by Estes & Lauriat. A branch of the house of J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston, has been opened in New York, at the corner of Broadway and Bond Street. The *Library Journal* is trying the plan of a monthly indexing of periodical literature, and has also opened a department of "Literature for the Young."

A weighty appeal is made for subscriptions to the proposed publication of a "History of St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore," compiled and left in manuscript by the late Rev. Ethan Allen, D. D. This work "is virtually a history of the Church in the city and county of Baltimore" for a century and a half (1686–1854), St. Paul's having been a metropolitan church.

Messrs. John Wiley & Sons will issue this month the second part of "Materials of Engineering," by Professor R. H. Thurston. It is devoted to "Iron and Steel," and

treats of the ores, methods of construction, and manufacturing processes.—Mr. Julian Hawthorne's new serial story in the *Manhattan Magazine* was originally intended to be a three-act comedy; but that idea was abandoned, because "the plot seemed better adapted for a romance."

## ART NOTES.

THE May number of the *Portfolio* (New York: J. W. Bouton,) is noticeable for three very striking reproductions of pictures by Dante Gabriel Rossetti. We referred lately to Rossetti's "Rosa Triplex," reproduced in the *Magazine of Art*; and these pictures in the *Portfolio* are most welcome as illustrations of a peculiar style of which art-lovers in this country have heard a great deal, but know very little. They will undoubtedly exert fascination over sensitive persons, although they have not much in common with the conventional forms of beauty. The article descriptive of these pictures is by F. G. Stephens, and it contains much hitherto unprinted matter concerning Rossetti's early works. This article takes up so much space in the number that the remaining portions seem rather scant. There is another of Mr. Hamerton's brilliant chapters on Paris, accompanied by a very fine etching of Notre Dame. An etching by C. O. Murray, "Apple Blossoms," also deserves notice. There is a refined and agreeable article on "Danish and Scandinavian Art," and the "Art Chronicle" is full and valuable.

Mr. Frank Holl has been elected a full Royal Academician.—The usual spring picture-exhibitions, more or less Continental in contents, have been opened in London. Earl Granville's bill for authorizing the loan of objects from British national collections to provincial museums, will no doubt pass. It has created alarm in some quarters; but the bill sanctions no loan to be made without permission of the council and trustees of the National Galleries.—C. S. Reinhart, it is expected, will return to America next winter.

R. M. Shurtleff lost much valuable studio property by the burning of the steamboat "Granite State," near New York. He was about removing with his family to the Adirondacks for the summer.—Prosper L. Senat, of Philadelphia, held on Friday last a studio view of his winter work, including a large canvas just completed for the Chicago exposition, called "A Summer Gale in the Bay of Fundy." The fine cover of the *Salon's* illustrated catalogue was designed by Olivier Merson.—The weather in Venice has been so bad of late that the artistic colony has been able to do but little out-door work.

The pictures of B. Narishkine lately sold in Paris brought 1,072,830 francs. The largest price was for P. de Hooze's "La Consultation," 160,000 francs. Among famous names were Teniers, "Le Gastronom," 6,500 francs; G. Dow, "La Marchande de Poissons," 50,000; a portrait by Dürer, 78,000; one by Reynolds, 18,100; Rubens, "Etude de Quatre Têtes de Nègres," 55,000. The Aguado collection, with more famous names, did not bring such prices, the highest being a Murillo, 50,000 francs, and a Leonardo da Vinci, 34,000.

The Bartholdi statue of Liberty will be completed in November next.—Daniel R. Knight's "Sans Dot," in the *Salon*, has attracted much notice. It is the only American picture among the *Figaro's* sketches.—The South Kensington Museum has paid fourteen thousand dollars for three pieces of Flemish tapestry, dated 1507.

A superb and exhaustive catalogue is to be published of the paintings and objects of art owned by William H. Vanderbilt. The greater part if not the entire work of reproduction will be done abroad.—At the Rossetti sale, a replica of the "Beata Beatrix" oil painting brought three thousand dollars. The total sum of \$23,400 was realized by the sale.—It is said that Professor Heffner, who has lately been in London on a mission from the committee of the international exhibition at Munich, has received promises of considerable support from English artists.

The Chicago exposition opens September 5th, and continues until October 20th. V. Daugon, a member of the Grau Opera Company, is an artist of talent. His specialty is the painting of flowers.—Launt Thompson has received the commission for a bronze equestrian statue of heroic size of General Burnside, to be erected in Providence, R. I.—The art works forming the American contribution to the Munich International Exhibition were shipped last week to Bremen. F. S. Church not only would not contribute, but withdrew those of his black and whites which formed part of the exhibit of Harper & Brothers.

The magnificent memorial which the tenantry of the Duke of Devonshire on the Bolton Abbey estates have subscribed for, by way of showing their esteem for the murdered Lord Frederick Cavendish, will, when erected on its appointed site, be the object of many a sympathetic pilgrimage. It stands seventeen feet high, and both in design and ornamentation is a very fine work. It recounts how Lord Frederick went out as Chief Secretary to Ireland: "Full of love to that country, full of hope for her future, full of capacity to render her service" (Mr. Gladstone's words in the House of Commons), and concludes: "The Lord grant thee thy heart's desire, and fulfil all thy mind." The text was arranged by Lord Frederick's sorrowing widow and his sister, Lady Louisa Egerton. Following the Premier's words is this: "And was murdered in Phoenix Park, Dublin, within twelve hours of his arrival."

The death is announced from Dusseldorf of the military painter in miniature, C. Seil.—The distinguished French marine painter, Comte le Pic, is exhibiting a series of his works in London.—The Earl of Strathford has loaned his pictures from Wrotham Park to the South Kensington Museum.—Doré's statue of Dumas has been placed on its pedestal in the Place Malesherbes, Paris, and veiled prior to the inauguration.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

—The East River bridge, between New York and Brooklyn, was formally opened on the 24th ult., amid great popular rejoicing. President Arthur and other officials, with many prominent citizens, took part in the ceremonies, the chief features of which were addresses by Hon. Abram S. Hewitt and Rev. R. S. Storrs. The travel over the bridge has since been large, and on Wednesday of the present week, in consequence of the movement of numbers of people on Decoration Day, a deplorable accident occurred by a "jam" of the moving columns. According to the reports in the journals of Thursday morning, twelve persons were killed and many injured.

—The coronation of the Czar Alexander III. of Russia was peacefully accomplished at Moscow, on the 27th ult., the ceremonies being very elaborate and the apparent enthusiasm of the people great.

—At a meeting of representatives of Irish societies in New York on the 27th ult., it was resolved that at the simultaneous meetings of all Irish organizations on June 5th delegates to a general convention shall be elected for the purpose of organizing a central executive committee.

—Frank Mulvaney, aged fifty-one years, was sunstruck on the 27th ult., in New York. This is the first case of prostration from the heat reported in any Northern city this season.

—The legal proceedings brought in Buffalo against the Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad by the Lackawanna Railroad, relative to a crossing, resulted on the 27th ult. in a fight for the possession of the disputed spot. In the contest fifteen cars of both roads were destroyed, and two men were arrested, but subsequently released.

—Ratifications of a postal money-order convention with Portugal, to take effect on July 1st, were exchanged on the 26th ult. in Washington.

—The contract for engraving the new postal notes has been awarded recently to the Homer Lee Bank-Note Company, of New York. The contract is for four years from the 15th of August next.

—Miss Mary Kelley, employed in the millinery department of a dry goods store in Chicago, died a few days ago, after three weeks' sickness, and her physician says she was poisoned by inhaling arsenic from green velvets which she had handled.

—An official telegram from Tonquin states that Captain Riviere, commander of the French forces in Tonquin, has been killed while making a sortie from Fort Hanoi, and that Captain Devillers has been dangerously wounded. General Bouet has been ordered from Saigon to take the place of Captain Riviere. The rumors that a rupture between France and China was imminent are confirmed. Li Hung Chang has been summoned to take command of the Chinese troops in the provinces bordering on Tonquin, and he is daily expected at Shanghai, on his way to his new post to begin operations. It is believed that the French Minister at Peking and the Chinese Minister at Paris will shortly receive their passports.

—The *Cologne Gazette* has published an article which attracts much attention, pointing out that Germany, Austria and Italy can together muster 1,318 battalions of infantry, 740 squadrons of cavalry, and 4,464 field guns, while the forces of France and Russia together amount to 1,339 battalions of infantry, 620 squadrons of cavalry, and 4,480 field guns; but it says the last two States can only operate with divided forces. The tripartite alliance can thus outweigh the whole remainder of Europe.

—Hon. George Sharswood, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia, on the 28th ult., in the seventy-third year of his age. —Professor Gabriel Gustav Valentin, the noted German physiologist, died at Berne, on the 28th ult., aged 72.

—The *Official Journal* of the City of Mexico publishes a contract between the Mexican Government, Jay Gould and General Grant, by the terms of which the Mexican Oriental and Mexican Southern railroads are consolidated. The Mexican Southern, formerly without a subvention, will receive six thousand dollars per kilometre constructed. The forfeiture clause is modified in the interest of the railroad company.

—At a meeting of graduates of McGill University in Montreal, on the 28th ult., resolutions were adopted favoring the admission of women to the privileges of the institution.

—Michael Fagan, who was convicted of the murder of Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park, on the 6th of last May, was hanged in Kilmainham Jail, Dublin, on the 29th ult.

—It is reported that Prince Bismarck contemplates the radical remodelling of the entire Constitution of the Empire. The *London Standard's* correspondent at Berlin says that Prince Bismarck, in a conversation recently, upheld the competency of the Federal Government to abolish the *Reichstag*.

—A committee has been formed to consider the project of constructing a railway in the Soudan. There is an English and an American engineer on the committee.

—The bill abolishing the office of Recorder in Philadelphia was passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature on the 29th ult., and was signed by the Governor within ten minutes after he had it in his possession.

—The Rhode Island Legislature met on the 29th ult. in Newport, and Francillo G. Jilison was elected Speaker of the House. In the afternoon, the votes of the last State election were counted, and Governor-elect Bourn was installed.

—It is reported from Tucson, Arizona, that General Crook fought the Apaches near Guayana, in the Sierra Madre, Mexico, on the 18th ult., killing fifty of the Indians.

—The annual meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences was held on the 29th ult. in Boston. Joseph Loring was elected president, Oliver Wendell Holmes vice-president, and Josiah P. Cooke corresponding secretary. The Rumford medal was conferred upon Professor Henry A. Howland.

—At a meeting of the Liberal party on the 30th ult., Mr. Gladstone announced that it would be necessary to drop for the present session the Government's bill for remodelling the corporation of the city of London. He said he could not expect that this would be a brilliant session, but he thought it would be a good and not discreditable one.

—Mr. John Pender, member of Parliament, and chairman of the Direct United States Cable Company, speaking at a meeting on the 29th ult. of the Submarine Cable Trust, said that the Atlantic cables were probably able to perform three times the amount of work they are doing at present, and that their capacity would be in excess of the requirements for some years. He said there was little fear of competition in the business.

—The Suez Canal Company and the British Government have arrived at an understanding in regard to the construction of a second canal across the Isthmus. The arrangement must receive the approval of the shareholders of the Company before it can be carried out.

—The people of Zurich have by popular vote sanctioned a bill providing for the restoration of capital punishment.

—Decoration Day was very generally observed on the 30th ult. Being a legal holiday, banks, business exchanges, public offices, courts and schools were closed. Reports from many quarters indicate deep interest in the ceremonial, and no disturbances.

### DRIFT.

—It is a curious fact that most of the questions which laymen think must give lawyers twinges of conscience, rarely trouble them at all. Take, for instance, that question whether a good lawyer can undertake a case when he knows that his client is in the wrong, or guilty. As a matter of fact, he hardly ever does know anything of the kind. A much more difficult question is that of defences strictly legal in character, but supposed to be open to some moral objections,—such as the statute of limitations, or the

defence that a contract is against good morals. The courts used strongly to reprobate their use by defendants; but within the last generation they have wholly changed their tone, and the view generally taken in the profession now is that such defences are morally indifferent. That is to say, a lawyer is not thought worse of for interposing them. This, however, is due in a great measure to the fact that these defences are seldom presented singly, but are complicated with other grounds which are not open to any moral objection. A man, say, has a substantial defence on the merits, but may be poorly provided with evidence to sustain it, so that if he relies upon this alone he may be beaten. Shall he not resort to all the weapons which the law allows? Besides this, it is for the interest of society at large that stale claims shall not occupy the time of courts, and that contracts which involve a breach of morals shall not be enforced.

—A report by M. Dardenne, which has just been laid before the commission charged to superintend the working of the Paris municipal libraries, offers some points of interest in connection with the subject of free libraries. The Paris municipal libraries were founded only a few years ago in the several *mairies* of Paris. They are open free to the public, who can read in the libraries, themselves, or borrow out books. The increasing favor which they find is shown by the following figures of M. Dardenne's. Previous to 1878, so few books were lent that count was not kept of the numbers. After that date, however, the number of volumes lent by these libraries rose rapidly from year to year. In 1878, it was 20,339; in 1879, 57,840; in 1880, 147,567; in 1881, 242,733; and in 1882, 363,322. Thus the rate of progression is seen to be constant, and a very much larger development of these establishments is looked for in the future. In his report, M. Dardenne corroborates an assertion which has often been made with reference to English free libraries. "It is well known," he observes, "that when once the habit of reading is gained the borrowers pass from trivial to serious reading, proceeding, with the gradual opening of the intelligence and elevation of taste, from fiction of a superior order to narratives of travel and adventure, to biography, history, and popular scientific works, with the result of constantly raising the level of cultivation in the reader." M. Dardenne contrasts the Paris municipal libraries with the English and American free libraries. The latter, he says, have larger sums devoted to their maintenance and improvement, have a larger supply of books, especially of technical and professional works, are open during a much greater number of hours, are better served as regards both the number and capacity of the assistants, and suffer fewer losses in the way of missing books, than the Paris municipal libraries. M. Dardenne lays much stress upon the function of popular libraries; such institutions, he insists, "diffuse education of a more permanent and integral character than schools, and one which penetrates all strata of society and benefits all, but from which the workman has the most to gain."

—The *London Standard* gives some interesting details, showing the progress of temperance in England. It says: "In 1877, Dr. Gilbert calculated that fifty-four per cent. of the cases of insanity in the United Kingdom arose from drink. For this total there may now be substituted thirty-two. According to Mr. Nelson's well-known tables, habitual intemperance produces, as a rule, death in women after fourteen years, and in men after between fifteen and eighteen years. Among the lower orders, beer is estimated by the same authority as killing in twenty-two years, and spirits in seventeen. While the deaths of which drunkenness could be directly assigned as the cause rose from twenty-nine per million in 1870 to forty-five per million in 1876, it is computed that in 1882 they had sunk to thirty per million. But the idea conveyed by mere numbers is wholly inadequate to express the realities to which they correspond. The change indicated by them in the social habits of our population is enormous. Some of these were mentioned by Mr. Caine, in his address to the Central Temperance Association. Thus, to take a single instance, commercial travellers, who, only fifteen years ago, were called upon to pay at hotels for a bottle of wine, whether they drank it or not,—being charged in consideration of this usage only a shilling for their dinner,—are charged now three shillings for that meal, but are not expected to order anything for 'the good of the house.' Mr. Caine also narrated a personal experience, from which it may be hoped that the practice of 'wetting a bargain' is gradually falling into disuse. It is to be feared that in most great commercial cities, furnished as they are with their wine 'shades' and subterranean drinking saloons, there is still a good deal too much tipping at odd hours. But, on the whole, no one can shut his eyes to the fact that there exists a strong and growing public opinion against drunkenness, even among those who are less rigidly abstemious than might be desirable. For the first time in the history of this country, intoxication, irrespective of the social level on which it may be seen, carries with it a lasting stigma. The whole tendency of the day is opposed to excessive drinking. The temperance movement is, as Mr. Caine pointed out, not only making a great number of teetotallers, but influencing those who are not abstainers greatly to decrease the amount they take. At the great majority of dinner parties, the quantity of wine taken after the ladies have left the room is very small; and, if Thackeray were to rewrite Chapter X. in his 'Book of Snobs,' he would represent *Captain Rag* and *Ensign Famish* as ordering a 'lemon squash' in the small hours, rather than a sixth glass of whiskey punch."

### FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, May 31.

THE holiday yesterday, with no business in the stock markets, followed a very languid and indifferent condition in them on Tuesday, as is usually the case with the day before a holiday. In general, the week shows no change from the condition last reported. Dealings are small, speculation weak, and prices barely maintained. Petroleum has been on the rise. The price on Tuesday in the exchanges of Western Pennsylvania reached \$1.12 per barrel, and was believed to be moving upward. The Reading Railroad has completed its acquisition of the New Jersey Central Railroad, the receivership of the latter having been dissolved and the property handed back to the stockholders, who had already contracted to lease it to the Reading for ninety-nine years. The Northwestern Millers' Association has made an estimate of the year's crop of wheat, and places it ninety-three million bushels below that of last year. This is a smaller estimate of the crop than has generally been made. The tendency of opinions has been in the direction of stiffer prices for wheat and lower prices for corn; but it is entirely too early yet to calculate as to the latter crop.

The movements of specie at New York continue very light. The imports for last week were but \$36,525, and the exports \$324,604.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics, of the foreign commerce of the United States for April, was published on Saturday. The exports of merchandise amounted to \$60,860,588, which is \$16,200,000 less than in March, \$2,900,000 more than in April, 1882, and \$10,000,000 less than in April, 1881. The imports of merchandise amounted



to \$57,029,723, which is \$2,700,000 less than in March, \$9,300,000 less than in April, 1882, and \$2,100,000 less than in April, 1881. Hence the result of the month's movement of merchandise this year is an excess of exports of \$3,830,865, against an excess of \$16,915,703 for March, an excess of imports of \$8,408,791 for April, 1882, and an excess of exports of \$11,706,001 for April, 1881.

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market, on Tuesday, compared with those of a week ago:

	May 29.	May 23.
Central Pacific, . . . . .	74½	74½
Canada Southern, . . . . .	63¾	64¾
Denver and Rio Grande, . . . . .	46½	46¾
Delaware and Hudson, . . . . .	107	110½
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, . . . . .	123¼	124¾
Erie, . . . . .	34¾	35¾
Lake Shore, . . . . .	107¾	108¾
Louisville and Nashville, . . . . .	48½	48¾
Michigan Central, . . . . .	92¼	93¾
Missouri Pacific, . . . . .	101¾	102¾
Northwestern, common, . . . . .	128¾	130
New York Central, . . . . .	121¼	121¾
Ontario and Western, . . . . .		26¾
Omaha, . . . . .	44	46
Omaha, preferred, . . . . .	103	104½
Pacific Mail, . . . . .	101¼	102¾
St. Paul, . . . . .		102¼
Texas Pacific, . . . . .	35¾	36½
Union Pacific, . . . . .		93¾
Wabash, . . . . .	25¾	27
Wabash, preferred, . . . . .	41¾	42¾
Western Union, . . . . .		82¾

THE LARGEST WORKSHOP OF THE BODY IS THE LIVER, WHOSE OFFICE IT IS TO withdraw the bile from the blood. When this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a sick headache sets in, with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied by loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition, Dr. D. Jayne's Sensitive Pills are recommended. By their stimulating action, the liver soon recovers its healthy tone and is enabled to perform its proper functions; costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of biliousness removed.

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of leading stocks in the Philadelphia market, on Tuesday, compared with those a week ago:

	May 29.	May 23.
Pennsylvania Railroad, . . . . .	57¾	58¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, . . . . .	26¾	26¾
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., . . . . .	42 bid	43¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad, . . . . .	66½	66½
Northern Pacific, common, . . . . .	49¾	49½
Northern Pacific, preferred, . . . . .	86¾	86¾
Northern Central Railroad, . . . . .	56½ bid	56 bid
Buffalo, New York and Pittsburgh Railroad, . . . . .	14½ bid	14¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad, . . . . .	66¾ bid	67
United Companies of New Jersey Railroad, . . . . .	192½	192 bid
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, . . . . .	18 bid	18 bid
New Jersey Central, . . . . .	78½	78¾

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5s, 1881, continued at 3½, . . . . .	102¾	
United States 4½s, 1891, registered, . . . . .	112¾	112¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon, . . . . .	113¾	113¾
United States 4s, 1907, registered, . . . . .	119¾	119¾
United States 4s, 1907, coupon, . . . . .	119¾	119¾
United States 3s, registered, . . . . .	103¾	103¾
United States currency 6s, 1895, . . . . .	128	
United States currency 6s, 1896, . . . . .	129	
United States currency 6s, 1897, . . . . .	130	
United States currency 6s, 1898, . . . . .	131	
United States currency 6s, 1899, . . . . .	132	

The Philadelphia bank statement on Saturday last showed an increase of \$741,535 in the item of reserve, \$551,645 in loans, and \$1,148,333 in deposits.

The New York banks in their statement of the same date showed a very large gain—\$4,051,100,—in reserve. The specie increased \$2,267,900, and the deposits \$2,537,300, while the loans decreased \$1,546,500.

THE DISPLAY OF SPRING BONNETS, HATS AND FINE MILLINERY, AS SHOWN BY George C. Lincoln, 1206 Chestnut Street, is attracting considerable attention, as his prices are moderate, his stock large and select, his attendants polite, and all goods sold warranted as represented. He is rapidly gaining a very large cash trade, and it will pay buyers to examine his goods before purchasing elsewhere.

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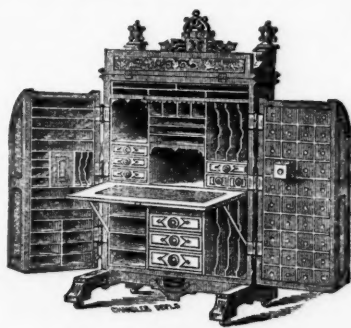
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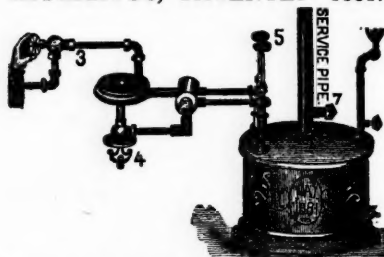
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